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IN MOURNFUL GROUP

AROUND THE DYING PRESIDENT

Doctors and Cabinet Officers Await the Decree of Providence—The Events of a Day of Great Anxiety—Dr. Bliss Given Up—Words of Condolence From the Queen.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—About 7 o'clock this morning the first intelligence bearing on the condition of the president was received from the physicians' room. This information, though meagre, was discouraging. It was substantially to the effect that the president's condition was little less encouraging than at a late hour last night, that his pulse had not yet been taken, but that it was noticeably less. This feebleness of pulse was not noticed until Dr. Bliss went to his bedside about six o'clock this morning. He then observed that although the frequency of the pulse had not materially changed its character was weaker and more unsteady. He did not interpret this as a certain evidence of the nearness of the end but as a circumstance calculated to narrow still more the chances for recovery. A painful period of suspense intervened between the receipt of this information and the appearance of the morning bulletin and the latter was waited for with an ominous foreboding that it would confirm worse features. The bulletin, when it made its appearance with the positive statement that the president had grown feebler since yesterday, and No marked increase in pulse and respiration, extinguished the last ray of hope held by the general public, and cast a deeper gloom over those near and dear to the president. The physicians do not yet say, however, that hope is dead

WHAT DR. REYBURN THINKS.

10:30 a. m.—Dr. Reyburn reports that the president's strength up to this hour has not perceptibly failed since the morning examination. He continued to take food about as well as heretofore, and the frequency of his pulse has not increased. He has just been sponged off and seems more comfortable.

GENERAL SWAIM'S OBSERVATIONS.

10:50 a. m.—General Swaim in an interview with a reporter of associated press, at 10:40 this morning, said that the president's pulse had varied a good deal since the morning dressing. The least exertion or any slight movement of the body was enough to increase its frequency, so that, although its average rate might not change a great deal, it was occasionally higher for a short period. The swelling parotid gland, he said, continues to discharge through the ear and through the incision made several days ago, and this discharge seems to afford relief. The surgeons still hope that the nourishment which the patient takes will sustain his strength and keep him on the present plane of vitality until the glandular abscess becomes less threatening, when there will be, in General Swaim's opinion, a chance at least of recuperation.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

All the members of the cabinet came to the executive mansion at 9:00 a.m., and the most of them are still here. They were generally more reticent than yesterday with regard to their views of the situation. Secretary Windom said that it was useless to disguise the fact that the morning bulletin was very discouraging. He was not ready, however, himself, to say that the case is hopeless. He intended to hope and think and believe to the end that the president will live. Postmaster-General James would only say: "Where there is life, there is hope." Attorney-General MacVeagh declined to converse upon the situation, but acmitted that it seemed to him less hopeful than the morning.

11:30 a.m.—The situation of the president has not changed much since the earlier part of the morning, but continues very critical. The members of the cabinet are all still here.

THE NOON BULLETIN.

12:30 p. m.—There has been no improvement in the president's condition since the last bulletin was issued. He continues to retain liquid food administered by the mouth as well as enemata. At the morning dressing the parotid swelling appeared about the same as yesterday. No material change was observed in the wound since morning. The temperature has risen about a degree and the pulse has fluctuated somewhat. At present the pulse is 120, temperature 99.6, respiration 22.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
J. K. BARNES, ROBERT REYBURN,
F. H. HAMILTON.

Dr. Bliss reported at noon that there has been no marked change in the president's condition but that he is gradually failing in strength. His rise when last taken was 116 to 118 and slightly later in character than at 7 a. m.

DR. BLISS GIVES UP HOPE.

2:30 p.m.—The members of the cabinet are all here, but no decisive change has taken place in the president's condition. Attorney-General MacVeagh authorizes the statement that Vice-President Arthur has not been telegraphed for, and that no decision to send for him has been arrived at.

Dr. Bliss said to a reporter of the associated press at noon that his belief is that the president cannot recover. He thinks, however, that his death will not occur immediately, and that he may linger several days.

In an interview with a reporter of the associated press at noon Dr. Bliss replied to questions substantially as follows:

"What do you think, doctor, of the president's condition to-day?"

"I think he is no better to-day than yesterday, and when I say he is no better it is about equivalent to saying that he is worse, because if he no longer he goes on in this way without positive repair the less becomes his chances of recovery."

"Has he failed much this forenoon?"

"Not a great deal since 7 o'clock. His time of greatest depression is early in the morning. It was so yesterday morning and was so again this morning. After that he rallied a little and his pulse fluctuated during the forenoon between 110 and 120."

"Does he realize his condition?"

"I think he does to a certain extent. He has inquired about his pulse and about the condition of the inflamed gland several times to-day."

"You do not think he has given up hope of his own recovery?"

"No, I don't think he has; he seems more discouraged about himself this morning than usual, and I think his discouragement had something to do with his physical depression. His mind seemed for a time to react unfavorably upon his body."

"Did he ask you how he was?"

"Yes, and Mrs. Garfield and I gave him reassuring replies that seemed to brace him up and he soon afterward r "

"What is the condition of his mind to-day?"

"His mind is absolutely clear."

"Better than yesterday?"

"Much better. He understands everything that is said to him to-day, and is conscious of what goes on about him."

"What is the appearance of the parotid gland to-day?"

"It has not changed much."

"Does it continue to discharge?"

"Yes. It discharges rather more freely through the ear."

"Are any of the other glands of the body affected?"

"No; and there is no suppuration except in the wound and the gland—nowhere else."

"How does the wound look?"

"Not quite so well as heretofore. The granulations were not so perfect this morning as they have hitherto been."

"Has the character of the pus from the wound changed?"

"Not materially; it perhaps indicates a little increased depletion of the system."

"Has the slim chance, of which you spoke yesterday, doctor, grown any narrower since then?"

"Yes, I think it has. He has less chance to-day to recover than he had yesterday."

"You still hope for recovery?"

"Yes, I hope for it."

"But what is your judgment—your belief with regard to it?"

"My belief is that the president cannot recover. If it were not for local trouble, I mean the condition of the parotid gland, he might gain strength and make progress, but I do not see how the process of repair can begin or go on in the presence of that complication."

"If there should be no improvement, how long would the patient probably hold out?"

"I should think he might live two or three days, but I do not think death will occur suddenly."

"You say his mind to-day is absolutely clear. Is it not probable that his mental faculties will fail before the end comes?"

"Yes: I presume death will be preceded by a period of unconsciousness."

"Have you advised Mrs. Garfield to send for any other members of the family?"

"No; I do not think it is our place to make that suggestion. Mrs. Garfield knows perfectly well how the president is."

"Has any one been admitted to the room to see him yesterday or to day except the surgeons and the usual attendants?"

"No one to my knowledge."

"If death comes will its approach be recognizable for any considerable time in advance?"

"I think I can say it is impossible to predict with certainty what course the case will take, but I think it likely that if the worst comes to the worst the president will sink gradually, and that we shall have some hours warning of the coming of the end."

THE LINGERING LIFE.

2 p.m.—The condition of the president has not materially changed since the noon bulletin.

THE NEWS TO LOWELL.

The following has been sent to Minister Lowell by Secretary Blaine:

LOWELL, Minister, London: There has been no change for the better in the president's condition since morning. His fever has risen, and his pulse at this hour, 2 p.m., is 120. His physicians do not regard his case as hopeless, but very dangerous and critical.

BLAINE, Secretary.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE.

2:30 p.m.—The condition of the president remains substantially unchanged. Some of the president's intimate personal friends and attendants still cling to hope of his recovery. Colonel Rockwell, in conversation with a reporter of the associated press this afternoon, said, with much emphasis and feeling: "Notwithstanding the discouraging bulletins; notwithstanding all that has been said; notwithstanding the dispatches which have been sent far and wide over the country, I tell you the president is not dying, and shows no signs of dying. I don't speculate as to the chances of the future; the present is enough for me. He is not dying now. Not ten minutes since I heard him tell General Swaim, who stood by his bedside, that he thought he felt better than he did yesterday. Not a long while ago in talking to me about himself, General Garfield said: 'With me it is always the unexpected which happens.' I believe the unexpected may happen once more in the president's life, and that he may yet surprise the country by getting well."

WATCHING THE HOURS.

3:20 p m—There has been no marked change in the president's condition this afternoon. General Swaim, who has just come from his room, thinks he is a little better.

4:30 p m—Dr Bliss reports the condition of the president unchanged since 4 o'clock.

5 p m—Information from the surgeons' room is to the effect that the president remains about the same.

5:40 p m—There are no reports from the surgeons of any change in the patient's condition.

6:15 p.m.—The surgeons report that although the condition of the president has not materially changed some of his symptoms are a trifle better and he is a little more comfortable.

Dr. Agnew arrived to-night from Philadelphia.

The Evening Bulletin.

6:30 p m—The president's symptoms show a slight amelioration this afternoon. His pulse is some what less frequent and his temperature lower in more er the mental disturbance described in yesterday morning's bulletin has disappeared. The parotid swelling has discharged a little pus by the opening spontaneously formed into the ear as well as by the incision made, but is not perceptibly smaller. The liquid food given by mouth and enemata continue to be retained. Pulse 114, temperature 98.9, respiration 22.

D. W. BLISS, J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN, J. K. BARNES,
F H HAMILTON. D. HAYES AGNEW.

9 p.m.—Reports from the surgeons' room are to the effect that there has been no particular change in the president's condition, but that his symptoms continue to show a slight improvement.

A GOOD INDICATION.

9:30 p. m.—About half an hour ago the president said to Mrs. Garfield, who was sitting by his bedside, he would like a piece of milk toast. She replied that if the surgeons had no objection she would get it for him Dr. Bliss, upon being consulted, said that it would do no harm if the condition of the president's parotid gland would allow him to move his jaws enough to eat it. Mrs. Garfield thereupon prepared the toast carefully herself and the patient eat, with an apparent relish and enjoyment, a piece about half as large as a man's hand, moving his jaws with less difficulty than was anticipated. This taking of solid food for the first time in about two weeks, is regarded by the president's attendants as a favorable indication, and has strengthened a little more the hope expressed this afternoon by Colonel Rockwell and General Swaim.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

The following was sent at half past ten tonight:

LOWELL, Minister London—There is a somewhat more hopeful feeling to-night in regard to the president. The regular evening bulletin was more favorable, and good indications have continued. His pulse is lower, being now 111, and of a better quality. His mind is entirely clear. He has shown positive appetite, asking for milk toast a small quantity of which he was permitted to eat. This is the first time for many days that he has swallowed anything but liquid food. A slight increase in temperature is the only adverse symptom reported at this hour, half past ten p m.

BLAINE, Secretary.

THE IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED.

Midnight—Colonel Rockwell reports at midnight that the slight improvement of this morning is fully maintained; that the president's pulse is now 104, and that he is sleeping quietly.

The Day Reviewed.

In the earlier stages of the president's case while his vitality was still strong, and while the changes in his condition from better to worse and from worse to better corresponded with the ebb and flow of surgical fever, it was noticeable that the day to day conclusions of the party which has assassinated the constitution and now seems determined to assassinate itself. I am in favor of the peace of the country at all hazards, and I am in favor of the democratic party as the only sure method left for securing that peace permanently and certainly."

THE GROWING CROPS.

One of the Shortest Years Ever Known.

CALHOUN, August 27.—Editors Constitution: The crops in all this section are cut very short by the drouth. I have lately been in Arkansas, and they are the shortest I have ever seen all the way. The fall crops, such as potatoes and turnips, promise very little. My opinion is that the prospects for provisions for man and beast for the coming year are less promising than any I have known during the term of my life, and people should be extremely careful to save everything that will sustain life. There is now a very large quantity of corn in the state that has no ear. The tassel is dead or dying, and no amount of rain could cause it to make corn. Much of the fodder is still green and the stalk is green. All such corn should be cut down immediately just below the green blades and after lying in the sun a day or two should be carefully shocked and stalks tied tightly around the tops of the shocks. As soon as the stalks are dry in the shock it should be put under shelter. In this way a vast quantity of good food for stock, which is now wasting, could be saved. It will be greatly needed next winter. No stalks should be cut that are not yet in tassel, as in the case of good rains, they might make corn. When it does rain people should sow heavily of winter varieties of turnips. If they do not grow large they may make salad. Your paper circulates extensively and I trust you will warn the people of their danger and do all you can to induce them to prepare for the severe trial which awaits them. I expect to spend a few days on my plantation, away from railroads and telegraphs.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Our Exposition in the North.

Atlanta is due Mr. John H. Inman, of New York, a debt of gratitude for the stand he has taken in behalf of the exposition and the work he has done in its interest.

It is not too much to say that to Mr. Inman, more than to all others of his friends in the north, is the success of the exposition due. When the enterprise was trembling in the balance he put his strong hand under it and gave it its first "boom." It was his influence as a man and financier that secured the first heavy subscriptions in New York that opened the way for the others that followed. In this work Mr. Inman has done the south a great service, as the exposition will abundantly demonstrate.

Atlanta and the Cincinnati Southern.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce on yesterday, resolutions were passed unanimously urging upon the boards controlling the lease of the Cincinnati Southern road, to accept, if possible, the bid of Colonel Coxe and his associates. It was also resolved that a delegation from the chamber of commerce be appointed to go at once to Cincinnati and lay the views of our people before the board and trustees of the Cincinnati Southern. This delegation, which is a very strong one, will leave the city this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and will spend Monday in Cincinnati. We trust they will be successful in their trip. Mayor English and Major Crane go as representatives of the chamber of commerce and the city.

Four Horse Thieves Killed.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—A dispatch from Brackets, Texas, says that while four horse thieves, belonging to an extensive gang which has been operating along the Rio Grande for a long time, were being brought to this place yesterday in charge of officers, they were attacked near the town of Dalares and all thieves were killed.

SOUTHERN SUMMER RESORTS.

THERE are 850 guests at the Rawley springs, Virginia.

A GRAND fancy ball at Rawley springs last Thursday night.

FOUR hundred and fifty guests at the Old Sweet springs, Virginia.

DR. ANGIER, of Atlanta, has returned from a visit to the Chalybeate springs

C. W. WILSON, of Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased Catoosa springs for $18,000.

A. W. AUSTIN, C. Haiman and Miss I. Cobb, of Atlanta, are at Lookout Mountain house.

THE boy at the Richmond house, at Gainesville, for a few nights since, was a pleasant success.

THE Third Virginia regiment will visit Fauquier White Sulphur springs September 13th.

THE White Sulphur, Gower and Porter springs, Georgia, have been and are doing a fine business this season.

AMONG the visitors at Saratoga are Justice Woods, of the United States supreme court, and his wife and daughter.

MISS MABELL POWELL, of Farmerville, who has been spending some time in Atlanta and at the White Sulphur springs in Cobb county, has returned home.

THREE [illegible] Emma Fontaine, Emma [illegible] Fontaine, Ella Fontaine, quartet of the [illegible] tournament at Alle-

OUR LONDON LETTER.

SIGHTS IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

Dr. W. P. Harrison Reaches the Ancient English City, and Describes What He Observed There—A City of Lights and Shades and all Manner of Humanity.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

LONDON, August 5.—At 2:45 on Monday afternoon I left Liverpool for London by the Midland railway. The first impression one receives of the English railway carriage is not favorable. The plan of dividing the car into compartments gives an air of constraint and discomfort, and bad ventilation, especially in the summer time. A car is divided into first and third class apartments, the seats facing each other, and compelling one-half of the occupants to ride with their backs to the engine. There is no very great difference in the style of furnishing, the first-class being far inferior to our best American coaches. To my great delight I found a Pullman drawing room car in the train, and for three shillings and sixpence secured a seat in one of the institutions of my country. One other American occupied the car with me, so that there was no lack of room. As we proceeded on our way three other persons joined our company, and thus five persons only preferred this coach for the journey. Judging from the conduct of the crowds who were at the stations on the wayside, the American car is still a novelty in England. It being the "bank holiday," there were many excursion parties on the route, and whenever we stopped at a station mothers would lift their little ones up to the windows and point out the wonders of the car. Curious eyes were peering in at all points, and as Americans are not actual curiosities in England, I give the credit of the sensation to the car and not to the occupants. I doubt whether John Bull will accept our views upon the subject of railway carriages. The American system is altogether too democratic for our English cousins. They like to choose their company, and six or eight persons may form a party and have a compartment to themselves, and it is not likely that any of the "lower orders" would choose to pay double fare for the mere name of going first-class. The coaches all look dingy and weather-stained, none of them indulging in bright colors either within or without. I suppose the humid climate is the cause of this peculiarity.

But whatever discount there may be in appearance, I can testify to the comfort and speed on the English railway. The oscillation of the cars is far less than in America, and the speed is certainly greater. London is 220 miles from Liverpool and we made the trip in five hours and thirty-five minutes, or at the rate of 40 miles per hour, inclusive of stops. There were few, however, not more than half a dozen between the two cities. I notice, also, a peculiarity in the stoppages. Instead of the engineer, whether this is designed for greater speed, I am not able to say. Certainly there is not so much dead weight in the English engine, if we are to judge from appearances, although the comfort of the engineer does not seem to be consulted.

My first acquaintance with the green fields of England justified all that I have ever seen written concerning them. Beautiful beyond description was the view on either side of the road. Highly cultivated, cultivated with unsparing diligence, and rewarding the tiller of the soil with the utmost rewards of labor; hill and dale in endless variety, marked here and there by the windings of brooks and rivers—hedges in the distance, and wire and heavy iron fences in some places—and a succession of towns and villages came into view with the swiftness of a moving panorama. One observation impressed me as minutely symptomatic of English power. At no time was our train out of sight of a church steeple. Right or left, look where you may, and in whatever direction, the spires of the temples of Christianity were pointing toward the skies. And here, at last, is the true secret of England's power.

The great town of Manchester, in Lancashire, the center of cotton manufacture, is situated on the river Irwell, thirty-six miles from Liverpool. We stopped only a few moments, so that innumerable chimney tops, a bit of water here and there, and tall factory chimneys comprised our view of the place. It is said that there are now above 120 factories in Manchester alone, and more than 1,000 in Lancashire, employing 300,000 hands and producing $340,000,000 worth of goods. Among the curiosities of manufacture there, I am told that the raw material is spun so fine that the thread from a single pound would extend 220 miles, or the whole distance from Liverpool to London! As we leave this town at a speed soon equal to fifty miles an hour, I am reminded of the English statesman who opposed Stephenson's first railway project by a speech in parliament. Said the English solon:

"Every part of the scheme shows that this man has applied himself to a subject of which he has no knowledge, and to which he brings no science. When we set out with the original projectors we were to gallop at the rate of twelve miles an hour, with the aid of a devil in the form of a locomotive, stitling as postillion on the forehorse. But the speed of these locomotives has risen to that of the learned sergeant would like to go seven, but would be content with six miles an hour.

He would show that they could not go six Practically, for any useful purpose, they might travel at something more than four miles an hour The wind would affect them; any gale which would affect the traffic on the Mersey, would render it impossible to set off a locomotive engine, either by poking the fire, or keeping up the pressure of steam until the boiler burst. A shower of rain would retard a locomotive, and snow entirely stop it "

If there is any statue erected to this sagacious statesman, I have not seen it, but the race of wise men to which he belonged has not died out. I would not be surprised if the annals of the Georgia legislature could furnish a few specimens of speeches conceived in the same spirit, and on the basis of similar wisdom and greatness. But the statesman who has not made Manchester the first of manufacturing towns, and England the first of commercial nations. Her politicians were subdued by her statesmen and against the clamor of interested masses she threw to the breeze the banner of free trade, and the consequence is manifest in the sight of all men. Dr. Lardner declared that a ship could not carry coal enough to furnish steam for a voyage across the Atlantic, and so, men of science and politicians tell us that the United States must repudiate free trade and limitate the exclusive policy of China if we would become a great commercial people. But the statesman and the scientist have both proven false prophets in England, and I devoutly trust our countrymen will prove the advocates of protection in the wrong in the near future.

Through the peaks of Derbyshire, in the tortuous path of successive tunnels we passed on to Derby, Trent and finally overtaking the inevitable rain, we reached St Pancras station, London, at twenty minutes after eight o'clock. The night had not fairly settled down, but rain falls here every day, more or less, and the clouds were sprinkling the streets so merrily that I was content to change my plan and stop at the Midland Grand hotel, said to be the largest and finest in the kingdom. It opens upon the railroad depot, and is certainly convenient enough. My experience in Liverpool renders me less fearful of English hotels than I am of those in New York. For the same service in Liverpool I paid fourteen shillings, or $3 50, as compared with $5 75 at the Astor house.

There is a striking feature at the Midland hotel The furniture of my room is ample, substantial and serviceable. The ceiling is lofty—probably fourteen feet high—the room ten by twenty feet in size. Every article is made for use, and adapted to the use for which it is desired. An easy chair, somewhat luxurious in its proportions, three smaller chairs, a dressing table with several chests of drawers, a large wardrobe, and an excellent writing table, with a wash stand and belongings of china ware, a carpeted floor, and a single bed with a graceful canopy and curtains hanging from the crescent fastened to the wall; these are all home-like and comfortable articles. One window, six feet wide, and ten feet high, opens upon the glass-covered depot building. The light ample and the ventilation perfect. Indeed, if this be a fair sample of an English inn, I am confident that I can take my ease in it.

But the noticeable feature in this hotel is its quietness. Situated in the heart of new London, if it were not for the noise of the railway trains, I should feel as much isolated from the world as if I were in the mountains of north Georgia. The hotel building is of magnificent proportions. Five lofty stories in height, it has a clock tower on the city side, and a large illuminated clock face is within the station. The hotel and station house together forms the most extensive structure of the kind in the world. The span of the great shed over the station is 244 feet from wall to wall; the length is 700 feet, and the height 100 feet. The roof is 690 feet long, with a span covering eleven car lines, and a cab stand 25 feet wide. The whole building covers nearly ten acres of ground. It is said that there are in the structure sixty millions of bricks, eighty thousand cubic feet of dressed stone, and nine thousand tons of iron work. Just below my window trains are arriving and departing every minute in the day, but everything proceeds with system, and in a day or two I became quite accustomed to the noise from the station. Inside the house everything is as quiet as a sick room. When I pass down and close my door, a white cap emerges from the shadows of the passage way, and seeing the footstep to be that of a lodger, the white cap disappears in an instant. The stairs are guarded by iron gateways that I suppose are locked about midnight. You are conscious that careful guardians are watching over your property, but your movements are as free and unconstrained as if you were in your own house. How many lodgers there are I know not, but the dining room is not very large and I have not yet seen it full. My experience of roast beef is not extensive, but I can say that a tenderloin steak is not a misnomer in an English hotel. The fact is, I would be delighted to have just such a home as this, and the three shillings and six pence which is the price of my room on the second floor, I think altogether reasonable.

It has taken some time to enable me to realize that I am really in London, the capital of the civilized world. To-day I paid a visit to Fleet street, rendered immortal by Samuel Johnson, and to Ludgate circus, where the famous Thomas Cook & Son are busy sending out parties of tourists to every portion of the globe. My business with them was partly to obtain their counsel as to the manner in which I should spend a month on the continent. While at the establishment, I found a crowd there, buying tickets to Paris, to Germany, to Egypt, to India China and Japan, and everywhere else, apparently. As I looked on, and heard inquiries made and questions answered with the celerity of a wall street broker, my courage forsook me. Into the wilderness of maps, and guides, and handbooks, and tourist equipments, how should I claim the attention of the clerks in a mere matter of choice as to one of a thousand routes and expeditions! I contented myself with buying a book or two, and coming home to work out the problem for myself.

I should like very much to go to the parliament in session. The house of lords is now busy with the Irish land bill, but the difficulty of obtaining admission to the small strangers' gallery is enhanced by the noisy and revolutionary conduct of the notorious Healy and many grades of human misery and vice. The painted face, vainly striving to conceal the deep footprints of vice and immorality—the gaudy dress, and "loud" manners under the eyes of the law, and the childish face luring to death and ruin, here they are! Not one here and there, but in couples, and threes, and fours, almost in herds! The quick eyes examine every face, read every countenance, peer into the souls of passengers with hope and despair, like lights and shadows of an April day. Here is one surely not in her teens—not yet arrived at them! A mere child in form, in face, in voice: for a glance as she meets you is answered by her thin and cracked, trembling "Good evening"—or a sigh which is meant to provoke your speech. Alas! God of Heaven! Is there no hope for these women—these frail, half-developed girls, on the brink of the bottomless pit!

The "Bridge of Sighs" stood out before me in the lurid light of this summer's night. On these very pavements walked Thomas Hood—and yonder, a couple of miles away, is the great river whose dark waters are overlooked by that bridge. Here they are, the many unfortunate—rashly impulsive—all of them going down to early death. Four years of horrid experience with them in the channel house. Society has made them what they are and leaves them to their fate. And they who support them—create them—where are they? God knows. The Infinite Eye sees—the infinite justice will be meted out sooner or later. If the helpless, hopeless woman is to be pitied or scorned, what is the due of the man by whose perfidy she has become the offcouring of the world? But hark! While my spirit is saddened by these melancholy thoughts I hear the name of Christ, and pronounced reverently. I draw near into a recess, and join a company of two or three score persons. It is a London street preacher. He is addressing the poor, the halt, the blind. Are any of these women among the hearers? Yes; a few. I observe one who, with prying eyes, approaches, looks into the crowd—but not to hear the preaching. A word of the preacher arrests her attention. He says that the Great Shepherd went out after the lost sheep, and found it and brought it home. A strange expression flits over the fair young face—for she is quite young, and very fair. A lost sheep! Can it be me? Would he receive me? There is something akin to joy in the face that is turned toward the speaker—but it is only for an instant. The pleasant countenance dies away—a dark gloom takes its place. What has produced it? Want, want, want! Bread must be had at any cost—death will come, but not to-night! Away, she is speeding the sidewalk impatiently, under the shadow of that great wall, where the gas lamp vies with its electric neighbor—there I see her stopping an instant, moving on, turning this way, and that.

Alas! Alas! There is no hope for such as her! Homeward I went, and with saddened spirit wished myself away. What are all the splendors of this marvelous city—its palaces of kings and queens, its record of thousands of years, its untold wealth, its incomparable power and influence? What are all these compared with the value of the one hundred thousand souls for whom there is no redemption, no light, no peace, no joy on this beautiful earth of ours? Oh! Victoria, peerless among women—honored, revered as thou art, is there nothing that can be done by thee for the salvation of these, thy sisters, soon to meet thee at the bar of the eternal God? Hast thou given to thy subjects that a loving people have gladly brought to thy coffers? Hast thou manifested a woman's charity for the fallen members of thine own sex? There comes a day, when the world shall be judged in righteousness, by an unerring judge. These questions will be answered then.

W. P. H.

A Missouri Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—At Swingsville, in this state, the farm over which there has been such a bitter contest for ownership between Thompson Jones and Daniel Gillon for a number of years, is again the scene of a most "dastardly attempt at assassination and fiendish murder. The latest of the present occupant, Watt McClure, is there as his (Jones's) tenant. Mrs. McClure has been living very low for several weeks, and lying night before last, was buried yesterday. Although the parties interested have made every effort to keep the facts of the case from the public, by persistent pleadings, a reporter was enabled to gain the following statement: That James Boyd, a cousin of Mrs. McClure, was watching by her bedside, and when bending over her, some wretched miscreant came up to the window and fired at Boyd through it, shattering the window glass, the ball passing over the intended victim's head and burying itself in the opposite wall. Boyd ran out to see who the would-be assassin was, and on stepping out of the door, was fired at again, the ball missing its mark. The miscreant must attack gave Mrs. McClure a severe shock which hurried her death.

Horrible Crime in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., August 26.—A negro named Charles Dew was killed Tuesday night last, in the township of Riley, Clinton county, this state. The negro had many enemies, although not of a quarrelsome disposition, the current belief of his neighborhood being that he abused his wife. About a month since a party of men broke into his house in the middle of the night, bound, gagged, tarred and feathered him. They threatened his life if he did not change his course. On the night in question, when his wife was absent, the house was again visited, but by whom is not known. The body was found hanging in the barn the next morning, with a cut over the left eye, penetrating the skull sufficient to cause instant death; a blow on the back of the head, one leg dislocated, back badly bruised, indicating a terrible struggle. The body was covered with blood, presenting a sickening sight The murdered man was about 55, and a bachelor until last spring.

The Traveling Hurricane.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The hurricane reported Monday night near St. Thomas, West Indies, has pursued a northwesterly course, and is now entering the South Carolina coast. From this time it will probably follow a more northerly track. This morning the barometer at Charleston was 29 68 inches, a fall of 0.87 inches in 24 hours and 0.20 inches in eight hours. The maximum wind velocity reported is 48 are: Charleston, 46 miles; Smithville, 70 miles, northeast. Telegraphic communications are now interrupted by the storm prevailing along the North Carolina coast. Storm danger signals are displayed as far north as Sandy Hook. All shipping along the north Atlantic coast is cautioned against the probable approach of this storm.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

FRONT near Highland Couri House last week.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, has a water works boom.

BELTON, Texas, will handle 40,000 bales of cotton this season.

CROPS in Montgomery county, Kentucky, are the best in the state.

OVER one hundred camp-meetings are now progressing in Texas.

COTTON is arriving in Brenham, Texas, at the rate of 300 bales a day.

THE water in the James river, Va., is lower than it has ever been known.

GOVERNOR HAWKINS, of Tennessee, is pardoning a number of convicts.

CROPS around Selma, Alabama, are more promising than a week or two ago.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., is beginning to have trouble about her water supply.

IN Austin, Texas, teamsters are promptly fined $5 for leaving their horses unhitched.

THE vineclad hills around Winston, North Carolina, are yielding abundant crops of grapes.

RENTS are advancing in Memphis, Tenn. and there is an active demand for business houses.

MRS. CURL, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, has a clothes line that has been in use seventy odd years.

NORFOLK proposes to spend $4,000 on the decoration of streets and buildings during the centennial celebration.

THE fish in the bayou at Houston, Texas, have been poisoned by the ice factory turning chemicals into the water.

SOUTH CAROLINA [illegible] law, and [illegible] blessing to the st

RURAL PHILOSOPHY.

AS IT OOZES FROM THE PEN OF ARP.

Who Observes the Various Methods of the World and Revolves Them all in His Mind—He Confines Himself to the Mishaps of the Field, and Moralizes Much.

Written for The Constitution.

A ten weeks drouth is not calculated to produce much hilarity in a farmer's family, nevertheless we havent put on mourning at my house. The bottom corn is pretty good. The barn is full of hay that was cut and cured in the early summer. About ten thousand bundles of fodder will soon be added to the stock of long forage. There is a good lot of oats in the sheaf, and wheat straw in the rack, and so I reckon we will pull through all right. We never planted any cotton, and are that much better off than our nabors. They talked about making a half crop a few weeks ago, but now they have got down to a quarter, and their upland corn is burnt up. Already there are lots of second class mules and horses seeking purchasers, for the farmers can't winter 'em, and nobody wants to buy, and they will go for a song. I tell you it's a regular collapse, and people had better begin to set their houses in order for hard times. From Richmond to San Antonio, from the Ohio river to the gulf it's generally bad—a failure of crops with few exceptions. If I was a speculator and could find a partner who would furnish the money and take all the risk, I would buy cotton futures right now, and give him half the profits, for the crop won't reach five million bales this year certain. Corn will be $1.50 a bushel before January. Every farmer ought to sow some rye or barley right away, an acre or two or a half acre anyhow for early spring forage. Sow plenty of oats for a later supply. Plow deep, manure richly and use the harrow. Sow some grass or clover seed with the oats. Let the farmers in upper Georgia compost all their cotton seed so they wont have any to plant, and maybe in two years we will gain all and we have lost by the drought.

When I feel blue at home I hunt up the children and go to frolicking with 'em. There are children and grandchildren all mixed up together, and you can hardly tell to whom they belong, and they are up to all sorts of sport and mischief, and keep Mrs. Arp in a state of maternal anxiety, but they love us and we love them. They keep us amused and perplexed, for we wonder what they will do next for devilment. Sometimes 'em were riding the old mare without a bridle and suddenly she took a notion to walk into the stable and then into her stall. The top of the door just raked 'em all off, and I thought for several weeks, during my boyhood before last, was buried yesterday. Although the parties interested have made every effort to keep the facts of the case from the public, by persistent pleadings, a reporter was enabled to gain the following statement: That James Boyd, a cousin of Mrs. McClure, was watching by her bedside, and when bending over her, some wretched miscreant came up to the window and fired at Boyd through it, shattering the window glass, the ball passing over the intended victim's head and burying itself in the opposite wall. Boyd ran out to see who the would-be assassin was, and on stepping out of the door, was fired at again, the ball missing its mark. The miscreant must attack gave Mrs. McClure a severe shock which hurried her death.

Then I want to see the day when a man can travel cheaper than he can stay at home, and do it in less time. I want to see 'em like your Atlanta merchants when they make a run on shirts. Competition is a civilizer, a refiner of manners, a developer of resources When the first railroad was built from New York to Chicago it charged 80 cents for carrying a bushel of wheat, When the next road was built the price come down to 60, and they kept on building roads until they got seven competing lines, and now they carry it for 15 cents a bushel, and the roads are all prospering. So let's have all the roads we can get, and pat Mr. Cole and Mr. Seney on the back until somebody else comes along and wants to build another. BILL ARP.

P. S.—I am mighty glad we have got a rich governor at last, I am. I had rather see him have a barrel of money than anybody, present company excepted. They do say that a big pile of surplus cash will make a fool of anybody on short acquaintance but then our governor has been rich before and will know how to handle it with becoming dignity. A man told me confidentially that Bob Toombs was sorter in a tight—I mean a money tight—and that Governor Colquitt was going to lend him a few thousand for auld lang syne. I hope so. B. A.

TUTTON TRIPPED UP.

Char ed With Assault and Intent to Murder.

As Officer Mote Simmons was patrolling Marietta street a few days ago a strange gentleman approached him and said:

"Do you see that large, tall man going down the street there?"

Following the direction taken by the man's hand, Simmons soon dropped on the individual indicated and said, "Yes, what of him?"

"Well, his name is Andy Tutton, and he is wanted in Forsyth county for an outrageous assault. He has been a fugitive for several months, and I believe there is a reward for his capture."

Leaving his informant, Simmons was soon engaged in conversation with the man said to be wanted in Forsyth county, but beyond his name nothing could be ascertained except that he was looking for work.

Not wishing to be too hasty in arresting the man, Simmons promised to aid him in securing work and made an appointment to meet him the next day at the Girl of the Period. He then went to the telegraph office and telegraphed to the sheriff of Forsyth county asking whether or not Andrew Tutton was wanted by him. To his message of inquiry the officer yesterday received the following answer:

BUFORD, August 27.—M T Simmons, Police Headquarters, Atlanta: Arrest and hold Andrew Tutton; will be down at 12:20. Meet me at shed. W. A. POERTER, Sheriff.

Soon after receiving the message Simmons began looking around for his man but without success, until he found him in the station house, where he had been placed by Officer Veal.

It appears that Mr. Porter, sheriff of Forsyth, arrived in Atlanta while Simmons was searching for Tutton, and in a short while fell in with Officer Veal, to whom he made known his mission. In compliance with Sheriff Porter's request, Veal began a search for Tutton and, finally found him in a ten pin alley on Marietta street, and at once arrested, and took him to the station house where he was locked up to await Mr. Porter's inspection.

When Officer Veal tackled Tutton he demanded to know for what he was wanted To this query the officer said: "You are wanted in Forsyth county for an assault with intent to murder. Do you know anything about it?"

"You bet I do," was the response, "and I was just on my way home for trial."

Soon after stepping behind the bars of cell No. 4, Tutton was seen by Sheriff Porter, and at once recognized as the man he wanted though there was no question as to that for Tutton's statement to Officer Veal clearly established that fact.

When the sheriff withdrew from the corridor of the prison a CONSTITUTION reporter stepped up, and after being admitted to the cell said:

"Tutton, what are you wanted for?'

"Well, Bob Hope caused me and my wife to separate and I knocked him on the head. That's all," was the reply in an easy offhand style.

"When did all this happen?"

"Which?"

"Why, this knocking on the head."

"The fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1881."

"What did you hit him with?"

"That remains to be proven, and until then I shall not say."

"Well, won't you tell me something about this trouble? I'm your friend.'

"Well, I don't know whether your are or not, but I ain't ashamed of my face anywhere. You see I live near Cumming, in Forsyth county, and have for years past. In fact I was born and raised there. Some time I married a Miss Strickland, and for quite awhile everything moved along nicely. Some two years ago R E Hope, a young man living in the same settlement, came to my house and made my acquaintance. Friends who deeply sympathize with me in my sad affliction. His two daughters, Misses Lucy and Belle, who have been living in Monroe county were with their father when he died. He died in was tranquil and easy, and as his spirit took its departure he murmured, 'Thy Lord is my shepherd.' His remains, accompanied by his three children, were taken to Milledgeville last fall for interment. There he met Mr. Bowdoin, and to-day all that is left of the man who was universally respected and esteemed, will be laid to rest beside her.

THE PENITENTIARY BILL.

Interesting Debate in the Senate Yesterday.

An unexpected and interesting discussion arose in the senate yesterday. The committee on the penitentiary made an adverse report on the house bill for the appointment of penitentiary commissioners. [illegible] brook of the committee, made the minority report in favor of the passage of the bill. The discussion arose over the question of the adoption of the majority report. Senator Hammond made the point that the constitution prohibited whipping as a punishment for crime, and that allowing convicts in the convict camps was in direct violation of the constitution. He said that it had been decided that Governor Colquitt and President Anderson in the employment of convicts in the chain gang system, and that really Governor Colquitt had proclaimed in violation of the constitution. He thought that the system was not

The Constitution

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ATLANTA GA., AUGUST 28, 1881.

The public hardly needs to be told by Dr. Bliss that there is no probability of the recovery of the president, but the announcement will necessarily lead to the impression which has been very prevalent among all classes during the last few days.

What the testimony taken by the [illegible] for the enlightenment and entertainment of the public as to how certain shares were obtained. In any event, THE CONSTITUTION proposes to give some inside history on this subject.

Colonel Peterson Thweatt.

The announcement of the death of Colonel Peterson Thweatt which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday will be received with general regret throughout the state. Colonel Thweatt was one of the landmarks of Georgia politics, and his circle of acquaintances was probably as large as that of any man in the state. He was for many years the comptroller general of the state; indeed, he may be said to have created the office. At his suggestion the powers enlarged and the duties of the comptroller increased until the department reached its present prominence. The reports of Colonel Thweatt are models in their way—monuments of his fidelity, industry and sagacity. He served his state with a devotion that was almost intense, and his patriotism was of a [illegible] kind. There is something of the pathos of a tragedy in the circumstances connected with Colonel Thweatt's death. He had a claim against the state which he had been vigorously pushing for several years. Of the merits of that claim, it is sufficient to say that some of the best legal minds of the state regarded it as founded in equity. It went from the legislature to the courts, and was there decided adversely. There is no doubt that Colonel Thweatt considered himself the victim of a great wrong, and his health gradually failed after the adverse decision of the supreme court. He was a firm, his integrity, pure in his life, and loyal to his friends. Such an epitaph as might be truthfully written over his tomb is more to be coveted than all the blazonry of [illegible]

[illegible] now follows it to the senate to hit it, and and yet asserts he is in favor of it. If he voted for the bill without knowing what was in it, he made a great mistake—a railroad lawyer could hardly be excused for making such a mistake. He is so much dissatisfied with what he finds in the bill when he does find it out, he goes before the senate committee and enters his disapproval. He is not satisfied with the bill. This is what we said, and it is apparent to anyone that can read.

As to Mr. Hutchins's statement: We did not pretend to give more than a synopsis of what he said. Read his letter and read what our report said, and the difference is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum. Mr. Hutchins, in his statement, puts himself in the ridiculous attitude of refusing to give the state the benefit of his services to defeat a bill that he "believed, and still believes, would result in injury to "the state's property, because he did not "wish to put himself in the attitude "of advancing his personal interest." It is unfortunate that the state should have a representative who is so situated that he cannot uphold what he believes to be for the good of the state because it conflicts with his own interest. Mr. Hutchins need not be afraid, however, about what the state will lose on account of the Cole charter. It will not lose as much as he paid for the share in the lease of the W. & A. road, and the number who agreed with him in the house was so small that he could have eased his conscience by voting, as his oath as a legislator required him and there would have been no perceptible advance of his personal interest.

These eminent railroad statesmen should a least consider bills that come before them sufficiently to find out what is in them before they get before the senate. It is a difficult matter for us to keep up with a member of the house who has to go to the senate committee to find out what is in a house bill. The senate committee is certainly not a proper place for members of the house to study and correct minor details of a house bill that was before their own body three weeks. They may rest assured that THE CONSTITUTION will get them right on their records, regardless of their own exertions.

The Lease of the Cincinnati Southern.

We do not remember anything of late years that has been of more concern to the people of Georgia than the pending lease of the Cincinnati Southern.

Our people realize fully that on this road depends their best hopes of a perfect western connection and a southeastern system that shall be able to oppose and withstand the Louisville and Nashville. If the Southern should fall into the hands of that company, we should be permanently in the power of that corporation. If, on the other hand, it should be given to the Cole system; we should see his system so strengthened as to guarantee permanent and powerful competition and two systems, each of which would compel the other to reason. Hence Atlanta, and Georgia generally, moves in the matter.

But, granting that our people have a profound interest in this matter, it may be asked, what right have we to obtrude our opinions upon Cincinnati. The reply is plain. Cincinnati spent $20,000,000 to get to Georgia, and is of course interested in maintaining and improving the relations she has established with us. Georgia is no more vitally interested in getting a direct and cheap connection with Cincinnati and the west, than is Cincinnati in having such a connection made. Our interests being mutual, we are sure that the delegation from our chamber of commerce will meet with respectful and sympathetic attention at the hands of the authorities in Cincinnati.

Let us consider the situation. The highest bid made, that of Thomas & Co., will probably be ruled out for informality. There are then three bids, all regular, that are at nearly the same figures—a difference of perhaps $50,000 a year covering the three. These are made by the Cole system, Mr. Fred Wolffe representing a New York syndicate, and Mr. Doughty, representing a private company. We feel that the advantages offered to Cincinnati and to the country at large by the Cole system more than balance the trifling difference in the bids. Cincinnati built the Cincinnati Southern for the purpose of perfecting her connections with the south and improving her trade in that section. It was this, and not speculation, that led to the building of the road, and it is this that shou ld reasonably control its disposition.

Now Colonel Cole has 1,400 miles of roads already completed and in operation. These roads penetrate the richest sections of the south, and could gather at Chattanooga a vast amount of wealth for shipment to Cincinnati distribute from that point Cincinnati's goods. One line reaches through the coal and iron fields and rich valleys of Alabama into the heart of Mississippi, an area of great promise and prosperity—another stretches through Tennessee and upper Alabama to the Mississippi river—another penetrates Georgia—the empire state—commands its every resource, and gives to Cincinnati the shortest possible line to the ocean at Brunswick and Savannah—another pushes through East Tennessee into Virginia, covering the best section of the south, and at Bristol has friendly connection to Norfolk, and at Morristown and Wolf Creek with the Carolinas. If Cincinnati were to design on that system into which to fit her road, so that dominion should be secured to her, and the whole south directed to her gates, she could not improve on the system Colonel Cole has already established. Once protect it with the Cincinnati Southern and it becomes impregnable—breaks the monopoly from which Cincinnati has suffered in common with Georgia—and puts Atlanta and Cincinnati hand in hand with each other. If the lease were made to Colonel Cole, in a week's time Cincinnati would command a system, essentially interested in directing trade to her and from her, that she could not otherwise get by the expenditure of double what it cost her to build the Southern. Should a trifling difference in rental prevent her grasping this opportunity?

On the other hand, suppose she leases to Doughty or to Wolffe? Mr. Doughty has no road back of him, and must either run the Southern as an independent road, or sell its control to some other company. If he runs it as an independent line, the troubles now existing will be intensified. Supported by no system, and responsible to none, it will virtually be an outlaw, putting on an "arbitrary" where it pleases and bleeding Georgia and Cincinnati at its pleasure. Nothing could be worse than this, except the other alternative, viz: that it should sell to some corporation, such as the Louisville and Nashville, that has no interest in the Southern except to run it in the interest of its own lines. If Mr. Wolffe gets it and the Erlanger people indorse his bid, which seems improbable, he could only bring to its support a single line of road running bet[illegible]ween two mountain ranges all the villages along which do not probably have as much business with Cincinnati as Alabama street alone in Atlanta. This would be a sorry substitute for the splendid and far-reaching system controlled by Colonel Coie, that radiates from Chattanooga as a hub in every direction. It is quite possible that Mr. Wolffe will not have even this support, but that he may offer his lease for sale. If so, is there any corporation so likely to buy it as the Louisville and Nashville? Is there any corporation to which the maintenance of monopoly means so much and is so essential?

It must not be understood that we have any objection to the Louisville and Nashville system. On the contrary we are proud of it, and give it full credit for its enterprise, and would be glad to serve it a turn. We hold it to be essential, however, to the good of the south, that it should be confronted always with a rival too strong for it to subsidize or buy out, and powerful enough to compete with it in every sense of the word. If it gets possession of the Cincinnati Southern we may bid farewell to this hope. If Colonel Cole gets the Southern—and in this event alone—will such competition be assured. This competition is quite as necessary to Cincinnati as it is to the south, if not more so, for the force of the monopoly will be directed against her and in the behalf of cities further west.

It must be remembered that this proposed lease is for 20 years and all contingencies should be provided against. It is well known that ever since built the Southern has been a dislocated line, enabled to do business at all only because the Western and Atlantic road is prohibited by law from discriminating for or against any of the roads connecting with it. But in eight years the Western and Atlantic railroad will change hands. If it fall into the hands of a corporation unfriendly to the lessees of the Southern, it can literally cut them off at Chattanooga. If the Southern is leased to Colonel Cole there need be no such fear, as he has lines of his own reaching in every direction from Chattanooga, and would depend on no other company for connection. He has his own lines to the Mississippi, to the ocean and to every section of the south.

Nothing could be done that would give such a sense of security to the people, as to see this charter pass into the hands of the Cole system. It would be a guarantee of competition, of cheap freights, liberal accommodations, and continued development, that nothing else could give. Such an opportunity was never before offered upon such small margin.

RATHER than allow colored men to hold office—or rather, in order to have an excuse for not appointing them—the New York Evening Post wants them to divide their vote between the democrats and republicans.

BOSTON is now managing two fairs and giving advice in regard to religious reforms in Brooklyn.

THE letters written by a special correspondent of the New York Tribune, who recently made an extended and leisurely tour of the south, have been gathered together in convenient shape for preservation. These letters, as we have already had occasion to observe, are by far the most valuable that have been written from the south since the war. They are not impartial, for their author appears to be an earnest party man, but their value lies in their absolute sincerity. They embody faithful pictures of southern society and the situation here as they appear to a thoughtful northern observer. These letters ought to have a wide circulation in all parts of the country

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL loses no opportunity to denounce the Bible and the democratic party.

THE Springfield Republican is just as sanguine now as it was ten years ago. It announces in the most formal manner that Dawes's serial yawp on civil service reform will do good.

If the Macon Daily Drouth would devote the space which it gives to unprofitable attacks on THE CONSTITUTION to advertising the State fair, no doubt its readers would be better satisfied. This advice is thrown away, however, for anybody can see that the Drouth is in a greater state of mind about THE CONSTITUTION than it is about the State fair.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean bitterly resents the idea that Arthur, if called to the presidential chair, would carry out the policy of the present administration.

THERE is a good deal more crime than hemp in Georgia. Our murderers are getting to be as loose in their morals and as reckless as their brethren at the north. It is about time for the grand juries to put the machinery of justice in motion.

THE trial of those supposed to be connected with the death of Jennie Cramer will proceed after awhile, but, at last accounts, her parents had not been arrested. Indeed, there is no law in an utterly free republic like ours to compel parents to look after their girls and keep them out of bad company. A little exercise of parental authority now and then would save a great deal of trouble and sorrow in the world.

IT is only when a man gets hold of an unloaded pistol that he is free to murder his fellow-citizens with impunity. It would seem that a firearm is never truly loaded until it is really unloaded.

POOR Mr. Stewart's bones are still marching on. And yet, it is said that to the very last poor Mr. Stewart was troubled in his mind because he had seen a statement in a New York paper to the effect that the silver dollar lacked a few grains of being as valuable as a gold dollar. Now they are digging in the Potter's fields around New York searching for poor Mr. Stewart's bones.

EDITOR MEDILL, of Chicago declares that the New York World is a copperhead Editor Medill evidently has information that the new head of the World is electrotype. But why make this the basis of a discussion?

DEMOCRATIC harmony in New York opens up like a tortoise shell thomas cat chasing a rat across a tin roof. If Mr. Tilden will lay aside his whispering tube and seize his shot gun, there will be some hopes of a compromise, but nothing short of the Mississippi plan will work in New York.

CHORUS of republicans: It is really curious that these southern niggeroes should want office. They are not educated, and even if they are they ought to be satisfied with their freedom. They are very impudent—these southern niggeroes.

UNCLE REMUS.

Mr. Fox Covets the Quills.

"That must have been a mighty funny song," said the little boy.

"Fun one time aint fun 'n'er time; some folks fines fun whar yuther folks fines gri'f. Pig may laugh w'en he see de rock a heatin', but dey aint no fun dar fer de pig.

"Yit, fun er no fun, dat de song w'at Brer Tarrypin play on de quills:

"'I foolee, I foolee, I foolee po' Buzzud;
Po' Buzzud I foolee, I foolee I foolee.'

"Nobody dunner whar de quills come fum, kaze Brer Tarrypin, he aint makin' no brags how he git um; yit ev'ybody want um on account er der playin' sech a lonesome chune, en ole Brer Fox he want ti wuss'n all. He beg en he beg Brer Tarrypin fer ter sell 'im dem quills, but Brer Tarrypin, he hol' on t'um tight en say eh-eh! Den he ax Brer Tarrypin fer ter loan um t'um des a week, so he kin play fer his chilluns, but Brer Tarrypin, he shake his head en put his foot down en say, keep on playin':

"'I foolee, I foolee, I foolee po' Buzzud;
Po' Buzzud I foolee, I foolee, I foolee.'

"Den Brer Fox, he allus got no peace or min' on account er dem quills, en one day he meet Brer Tarrypin, en he ax 'im how he seem ter sesh-ate, en his fambly en all his chilluns, en den Brer Fox ax Brer Tarrypin kin des look at de quills, en he got some goose-feddurs at his house, en des get a glimpse er 'em, en see how he kin make some 'n

"Brer Tarrypin, he study 'bout dis, but he hate ter 'ny small favors like dat, en bimeby he hol' out dem quills whar Brer Fox kin see um. Wid dat, Brer Fox, he tuck 'n' juk de quills outter Brer Tarrypin han' he did, en dash off des ez hard ez he kin go. Brer Tarrypin, he holler, en holler at 'im des loud ez he kin holler, but he know he can't ketch 'im, en he des sot dar, Brer Tarrypin did, en look like he done los' all de kin-folks w'at he got in de roun' worrul'.

"After dis, Brer Fox he strut 'roun' en play mighty biggity, en eve'y time he meet Brer Tarrypin in de road he walk all 'roun' 'im en play on de quills like dis:

"'I foolee, I foolee po' Buzzud;
I foolee ole Patriotism, too.'

"Brer Tarrypin, he feel mighty bad, but he aint sayin' nothin'. Las', one day w'iles ole Brer Tarrypin wuz settin' on a log sunnin' hisse'f, yer come Brer Fox playin' dat same ole chune on de quills, but Brer Tarrypin, he stay still. Brer Fox he come up little nigher en play, but Brer Tarrypin, he keep his eyes shot en he stay still. Brer Fox, he come nigher en git on de log; Brer Tarrypin ain't sayin' nothin'. Brer Fox still git up nigher en play on the quills; still Brer Tarrypin ain't sayin' nothin'.

"'Brer Tarrypin mighty sleepy dis mawnin',' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"Still Brer Tarrypin keep his eyes shot en stay still. Brer Fox keep on gittin nigher en nigher, twel bimeby Brer Tarrypin open his eyes en his mouf hole, en he make a grab Brer Fox en miss 'im.

"'But hol' on!' exclaimed Uncle Remus, in response to an expression of intense disappointment in the child's face. "You des wait a minit Nex' mawnin', Brer Tarrypin take hisse'f off en waller in a mud hole, en smear hisse'f wid mud twel he look des 'zackly like a clod er dirt. Dan he crawl off en lay down un'neath a log whar he know Brer Fox come eve'y mawnin' fer fer fresh en hisse'f.

"Brer Tarrypin lay dar, he did, en terreckly yer come Brer Fox. Time he git dar, Brer Fox 'gun ter lip backerds en forrerds 'cross de log, en Brer Tarrypin he crope nigher en nigher, twel bimeby he hol' out dem quills, en he ax 'im how he seem ter sesh-ate, en his fambly en all his chilluns, en den Brer Fox ax Brer Tarrypin kin des look at de quills, en he got some goose-feddurs at his house, en des get a glimpse er 'em, en see how he kin make some 'n

"Brer Tarrypin lay dar, he did, en terreckly yer come Brer Fox. Time he git dar, Brer Fox 'gun ter lip backerds en forrerds 'cross de log, en Brer Tarrypin he crope nigher en nigher, twel bimeby he hol' out dem quills whar Brer Fox kin see um. Wid dat, Brer Fox, he tuck 'n' juk de quills outter Brer Tarrypin han' he did, en dash off des ez hard ez he kin go. Brer Tarrypin, he holler, en holler at 'im des loud ez he kin holler, but he know he can't ketch 'im, en he des sot dar, Brer Tarrypin did, en look like he done los' all de kin-folks w'at he got in de roun' worrul'.

"After dis, Brer Fox he strut 'roun' en play mighty biggity, en eve'y time he meet Brer Tarrypin in de road he walk all 'roun' 'im en play on de quills like dis:

"'I foolee, I foolee po' Buzzud;
I foolee ole Patriotism, too.'

"Brer Tarrypin, he feel mighty bad, but he aint sayin' nothin'. Las', one day w'iles ole Brer Tarrypin wuz settin' on a log sunnin' hisse'f, yer come Brer Fox playin' dat same ole chune on de quills, but Brer Tarrypin, he stay still. Brer Fox he come up little nigher en play, but Brer Tarrypin, he keep his eyes shot en he stay still. Brer Fox, he come nigher en git on de log; Brer Tarrypin ain't sayin' nothin'. Brer Fox still git up nigher en play on the quills; still Brer Tarrypin ain't sayin' nothin'.

"'Brer Tarrypin mighty sleepy dis mawnin',' sez Brer Fox, sezee.

"Still Brer Tarrypin keep his eyes shot en stay still. Brer Fox keep on gittin nigher en nigher, twel bimeby Brer Tarrypin open his eyes en his mouf hole, en he make a grab Brer Fox en miss 'im.

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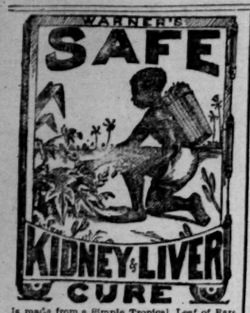

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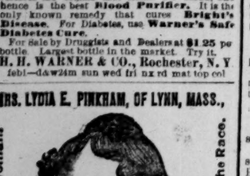

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for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humor there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Forty-Fifth Day—August 17.

THE SENATE.

The senate met yesterday at the usual hour and was called to order by the president. Prayer was offered. The roll was called and the journal was read.

Mr. McDaniel, chairman of the committee on judiciary, made a report.

Mr. Price made a report for the committee on railroads and internal improvements.

Mr. Hacket made a report for the committee on penitentiary on the bill for the better inspection of the convict camps. The majority of the committee made an adverse report while Mr. Westbrook made a minority report in favor of its passage.

Mr. Winn, chairman of the committee on corporations, made a report

Leave of absence was granted Messrs. Moseley, Fouche, Mattox, Smith of the 5th, and Butt.

The following bills were read a second time:

A bill to provide for the better inspection and management of the convict camps The committee reported adversely on the bill. A minority report signed by Mr. Westbrook favored the bill. Mr. Westbrook moved the adoption of the minority report in lieu of the majority report. Mr. Westbrook spoke in favor of his motion.

The consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday.

The reading of bills proceeded.

A bill to legalize the action of the commissioners of Douglas county in enlarging the court house square.

A bill to repeal section 3935 of the code.

A bill to incorporate the town of Leary. A message from the house notifying the senate of the passage of certain bills.

The following gentlemen were invited to seats on the floor: W. E. Simmons, H. M. Reed, J. B. Richardson and F. L. Little.

Mr. McWhorter reported certain bills as duly enrolled and ready for the signature of the president of the senate.

The following house bills were read the first time:

A bill to prohibit the riding or driving of the horse of another without consent. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to repeal an act to establish a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Murray. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to put the license to sell whisky in Montgomery county at $5,000. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to amend section 4259 of the code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to amend the act to prescribe the method of granting license to sell whisky in the town of Eastman. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to repeal section 3 of an act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Clarksville. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to incorporate the town of Rising Fawn. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to authorize the commissioners, county judges etc., to provide for extra work on public roads. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to fix the license fee for the sale of whisky in Washington county at $20,000. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to appropriate money for the purpose of enlarging the lunatic asylum. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to create a board of commissioners of roads and revenues for the county of Worth. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to incorporate the Millitown Branch railroad company. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to allow the burning of the woods in the county of Coffee within certain months. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the town of Pelham. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to prescribe the method of having lines established in the county of Clinch. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to provide for issuing of bonds in Clarke county. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to repeal the act to prevent any person from seining in certain creeks in this state. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the Athens Mutual insurance company. Referred to committee on corporations.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior court of Clayton county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill for the relief of the boudsmen of the securities of the tax collectors of Worth county. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to amend the act to grant R. C. Mitchell certain privileges. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior court of the county of Quitman. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to confer powers on the ordinary of Douglas county, to erect gates across public roads. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to make it penal to put any substance in streams for the purpose of killing fish. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A resolution to allow the commissioner of agriculture to lend specimens of minerals to colleges. Referred to committee on agriculture.

A bill to allow the commissioners of Floyd county to purchase bridges. Referred to committee on finance.

A resolution to allow Col. Chas. C. Jones to have access to the records of the state. Referred to committee on state library.

A bill to provide for the payment of extra compensation to the sheriff and clerk of Burke county. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to fix the amount of license to sell whisky in the county of Fannin. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to fix the amount of license to sell whisky in the county of Webster. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to amend section 829 of the code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

A bill to continue in force the act to authorize the county of Dougherty to issue bonds. Referred to committee on finance.

A bill to change the time of holding the superior court of the county of Upson. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Guerry introduced a resolution asking the committee on finance to examine into the expediency of suspending the collection of taxes or a part of the taxes for 1881 for a short reasonable period. The resolution was agreed to and referred to the committee on finance.

On motion of Mr. Price the report of the committee on miles in reference to the reconsideration of bills was taken from the table and adopted.

The bill to fix the time for holding the superior courts in the Northeastern circuit was taken from the table and passed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Hawes introduced the following bill which was read, and referred to the committee on penitentiary:

A bill to provide for the better management of the convict camps.

The senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m., Monday.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the speaker. Prayer by the chaplain. The roll was called and the journal was read.

A resolution by Mr. Jones, of Baker, to adjourn at 12 o'clock to 10 o'clock Monday was adopted.

Bills on third reading were in order.

The resolution of Mr. Lamar, of Pulaski, to pay per diem for the entire session to the families of General Hansell, of Cobb, and Captain Wilcox, of Telfair county, deceased members, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Milner, of Bartow, offered a resolution that on and after Monday there should be two sessions a day—from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m., except Saturday night. Mr. Milner said the house might as well buckle down to work at $4 a day. The house has been here sixty days and has a big lot of work before it.

Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga, moved to amend by ordering an afternoon instead of a night session.

Mr. Smith, of Union, offered as a substitute that the house have two sessions a day, from 9 o'clock, a m., to 1 p. m., and from 3 p.m. to 6 p m.

Mr. Milner accepted this substitute.

Mr. Jemison, of Bibb, suggested that the afternoon sessions extend from 3:30 to 6:30

Accepted by Mr. Smith.

The resolution proposed to discontinue night sessions, and Mr. Polhill moved to amend by inserting the words "except for special orders." Accepted.

Mr. Highower, of Stewart, moved to lay on the table the resolution and all the amendments.

On this the yeas and nays were ordered, and were 20 yeas to 95 nays.

So the motion to table was lost.

Mr. Orr, of Cobb offered an amendment that no session be held on Saturday nights. Accepted.

Mr. Spence, of Mitchell, offered an amendment fixing afternoon sessions from 4 to 6. Adopted.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

The resolution of Mr. Barrow to authorize W. H. Harrison, of Stewart to publish the acts of this session was read and was considered in committee of the whole with Mr. Maddox, of Chattooga, in the chair.

The resolution was reported back favorably to the house and adopted on a call of yeas and nays, with the dissenting voice of Mr. Zellars.

The resolution requiring the treasurer to keep separate accounts of all moneys derived from sales of public property was adopted.

A bill to repeal an act to authorize the justices of the inferior court of Bartow county to settle or compromise bonds of the county now due, and to issue new bonds. Passed.

A bill to add to the school fund of this state. Tabled.

A message from the governor announced that he had approved and signed the following acts:

An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Houston county.

An act to refund to purchasers and others money under them money received for the purchase of a certain tract of land lot 124 in the 5th district of the 3d section of originally Cherokee, now Bartow county.

An act to amend section 1455 of the code which provides for the submitting to the lawful voters of any county the question of "fence or no fence."

The house resumed the reading of bills the third time.

A bill to authorize the city of Americus to increase its indebtedness. Passed.

A bill to amend the charter of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad. Passed.

A bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Carrollton. Passed.

A bill to regulate practice in the supreme court. Passed.

A bill to amend an act creating a board of commissioners for Chattooga county. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Northen the bill to add to the school fund of this state was taken from the table and recommitted to the finance committee.

The bill to provide for an election by the legal voters of Gwinnett county on the question of restricting the liquor traffic in said county. Passed.

A bill to amend an act to incorporate the town of Palmetto, so as to provide for the election of a mayor and council. Passed.

A bill to more effectually prevent the traffic in seed cotton between sunset and sunrise. Passed.

Mr. Barrow explained the advantages of the bill and spoke in favor of its passage.

Mr. McBride, of Haralson, offered to amend the bill.

Mr. Martin, of Houston, said that the bill was a good one and ought to pass

Mr. Awtry, of Carroll, opposed the bill and said he represented an honest constituency.

Mr. Branson, of Bartow, said that the grand jury of his county wanted such a bill passed.

Mr. Lonnon, of Dougherty, (colored)—Would it be right to abridge the rights of an honest man to catch a rogue?

Mr. Branson—I think so.

Mr. Lonnon—Well, I don't think so.

Mr. Branson said the bill intended to prevent the stealing of cotton and its sale at some little grocery for liquor at night.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were ordered, and were yeas 86, nays 27. So the bill failed of a constitutional majority and was lost.

Mr. Hutchins, of Gwinnett, rose to a question of privilege, and had the clerk to read a paragraph from yesterday's CONSTITUTION, which is republished elsewhere, and which is to the effect that Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Reese and all the railroad men in the legislature opposed the Cole charter.

Mr. Hutchins said:

Mr. Speaker: I rise to a question of personal privilege. THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of this date, contains what purports to be a report of a personal explanation made by myself to the senate committee on railroads, in reply to a reference made by Julius L. Brown, Esq., in his printed argument, to my conduct as a member of this house, on the Cole charter while under consideration in the house. That report is a perversion of my statement, and is absolutely untrue. I stated to the committee that I did not and could not support the charter, because I believed and still believe that the building of a competing road would result in injury to the state's property, the Western and Atlantic railroad; and being opposed to the policy of granting the charter the details of the bill were of minor importance to my mind and were not scanned by me, nor was I present at any time when the house committee on railroads were considering that charter. Having given some of the reasons why I could not vote for the charter, I then stated to the senate committee the only reason why I did not record my vote against it—that is, that being the owner of a share in the lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad, as stated by Mr. Brown, I was unwilling to put myself in the attitude of voting to advance my personal interest. This is the reason why I did not record my vote against the charter, and not why I did not support it.

Mr. Reese, of Wilkes, said:

Mr. Speaker—I rise to a question of personal privilege. In THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of this date there appears what purports to be a report of a personal explanation made by me before the senate railroad committee on yesterday, ending with the words following: "It appears therefore that every railroad man in the house and senate, certainly those connected with the Georgia, Central or State roads, are opposed to the granting of the charter." So far as this is intended to apply to me, it is utterly untrue, and no such construction can be put on any words of mine used in making the explanation referred to. What I did say to the committee was substantially this: "I was not opposed to the granting to Colonel Cole of a charter, and thought he ought to have one, but I did not approve of that feature in the charter before the senate allowing the new road to condemn three miles of the track of any other road as would appear from the language used by Mr. Brown in his printed argument and repeated in the senate chamber Thursday night when replying to Major Cumming. That the charter, as sent to the railroad committee of the house, contained so many objectionable features that in striking them out this particular feature escaped my attention as I presume it did that of other members of the committee."

So far from opposing the granting to Colonel Cole of a fair charter to build his road, I am and have been a strong friend to the measure, for I believe that his proposed road will greatly benefit the entire people of Georgia, and for that reason voted for the charter in the committee and in the house.

The house adjourned to Monday at 10 o'clock.

A Talented Lady's Views.

Mrs. C. F. Fleming, state lecturer of Missouri, and also an artist of rare merit, whose picture of Adelaide Neilson is pronounced by the press to be the most beautiful portrait in the United States, in a recent letter said: "I have been troubled with kidney disease since my childhood, and it finally culminated in chronic catarrh of the bladder. It would be impossible for me to describe how much I have suffered, and I had abandoned all hope of ever being cured. I was, however, recommended to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and it has done me more good than the combined skill of all the physicians I have ever tried during my entire life." Such testimony is beyond question, and proves the value to all ladies of the remedy it advocates.

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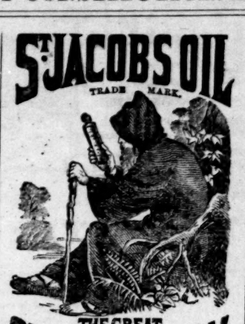

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"Seney Hall," now being rapidly built, will at once be largely increased facilities. The Special

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Offers rare opportunities to youths preparing for the regular College Classes, and to those seeking only a thorough High School English Business Education.

BOOK-KEEPING will be introduced next term and thoroughly taught for $20.

Write to the undersigned for further information.

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
President,
OXFORD, GEORGIA.

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, D. C. The academic year will begin September 29, affording every facility for a thorough education. For Circulars address Mrs. M. E. Archer, 1,401 Massachusetts avenue.

361 aug4—d1f 1st col

THE MISSES WASHINGTON'S SELECT SCHOOL,

No. 24 Church, Corner Fairlie, Street.

ATLANTA, GA., August 12, 1881

SINCE OUR LAST ANNOUNCEMENT WE have the pleasure to notify the public, our patrons and the friends of Mrs. A. P. ASHE, that we have secured the services of this eminent teacher as assistant. Mrs. Ashe filled the office of principal in St. Mary's of the Pacific for many years, one of the leading institutions of California, and she brings with her the highest testimonials of her fitness and success as an instructor of young ladies. Very respectfully,

LOLA B. WASHINGTON, Principal.

Mrs. Ashe refers to the Right Rev. W. F. Kip, Bishop of the Diocese of California; the Right Rev. J. W. Beckwith, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia; T. C. Walker, Esq., R. C. Robson, Esq., Atlanta. aug14—dlm

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Macon, Ga.

WILL BEGIN FORTY FOURTH ANNUAL session Wednesday, September 21st.

A full faculty of experienced Professors and Teachers. Advanced course of study. The best advantages in Music, Art, Literature and Science Careful attention to all the wants of pupils Prices moderate, and very low for advantages enjoyed. Health record unsurpassed by any College in the Union. Apply for catalogue to

W. C. BASS, President.
Or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

july28 d2m

LUCY COBB INSTITUTE, ATHENS, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL be resumed the second Wednesday in September, 1881. A full corps of Teachers, with every facility for thorough instruction.

For Catalogue apply to

MISS M. RUTHERFORD, Principal.

june29—d3m

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md., No. 46 Mt. Vernon Place

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies. Founded 1853. Miss J. Jones and Mrs. R. Maitland, Principals, with a large number of Professors, Languages practically taught. School reopens September 29. For circulars and references, the principals respectfully refer to Mr. George Wilmslp, of Wilmslp & Bro., Atlanta, Ga. aug2—1m

Home School for Young Ladies, ATHENS, GEORGIA.

MAD. S. SOSNOWSKI, } ...Associate Principal.
MISS C. SOSNOWSKI, }

THE EXERCISES OF THE NEXT SCHOLastic year will be resumed on Tuesday, September 20th, 1881.

For information, etc, apply to the above.

aug12—d1m

THE MISSES WASHINGTON'S SELECT SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE FIFTH SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON the first Monday in September, 1881.

Mrs. B. Mallon, known as one of the most accomplished teachers in the South, will be an associate in the instruction of the school.

Miss Emma C Hahr will be in charge of the department of Music. This lady has been educated as a teacher by her father, a distinguished Professor of European reputation. She is remarkable both for the accuracy and rapidity of her instruction. The reputation of the school for scholarship and wise discipline will be maintained. A building with ample school accommodations and every convenience and comfort for boarders is being prepared in a central loca tion for circulars address the Misses Washington, No. 252 West Peachtree, Atlanta.

25m July 9 sun tu aug 1st—and then d6w

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NOS. 15 AND 16 EAST CAIN ST., BETWEEN Peachtree and Ivy sts. The exercises of this school will be resumed Wednesday, September 7th, 1881, with a corps of experienced teachers. The object of this institution is to secure the advantages of a thorough education, embracing Primary, Intermediate, Academic and Collegiate Departments. Special attention is given to the study of Music, Modern Languages, belles-Lettres and Art. Native French and German teachers are employed. The music department is under the able management of Prof. Alfredo Barili.

For circulars apply to

MRS. J. W. BALLARD,
july27 d1f Principal.

Southern Female College, LaGRANGE, GA.

OPENS THE 20TH ANNUAL SESSION THIRD Wednesday in September with a full corps of first-class Teachers in all Departments. This is the College of Music, Letters and Arts. Last catalogue numbered 101 in Music alone.

Send for Catalogue. Correspondence invited.

I. F. COX, President.

july5—d&w2m

BAYARD TAYLOR, Poet and Traveller Said: "I take great pleasure in commending to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge."

Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, M. C, Said (1880): "I cheerfully consent to the use of my name as reference. My boys will return to you (for their fourth year) after their vacation."

For few illustrated Circular address **SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. B., Harvard University Graduate, Media, Pa.,** 12 miles from Philadelphia. 126 aug7—d&w2m

CHICKERING INSTITUTE!

THE LARGEST SCHOOL FOR YOUTH AND YOUNG MEN IN THE WEST.

27 Years Standing—15 Teachers.

A thorough Classical and Scientific School, including an

Excellent Practical Business Course.

Preparation for the best Colleges, for West Point or Naval Academy. Guaranteed.

Address J. D. CHICKERING, A. M.,
june22—d2aw6w wed sun Cincinnati, Ohio.

FINE STOCK FOR SALE.

ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, A LARGE AND select lot of Texas Horses and Mules (not ponies) suitable for harness, saddle and plow or brood stock. All are young—four and five year olds. We will contract to deliver any number of horses, mares and mules at any point.

Call on WARD & BYNUM,
at G. R. Ross's Stables, Loyd street,
aug20 d1f Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU HAVE A PATENT FOR SALE, OR WISH to exhibit it at the "Cotton Exposition," communicate with T. E. BOWLES,
aug17— 37½ Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta August 27, 1881

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 27—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened irregular but speculation soon became strong for the entire list and an advance of ⅛@⅜ per cent took place, the latter in Louisville and Nashville, which sold as to 98; Wabash Pacific, Western Union, Northern Pacific preferred, Metropolitan elevated, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and New Jersey Central leading the upward movement. Subsequently a fractional reaction took place and the market is fairly active.

NEW YORK, August 27—noon—Stocks dull but fairly steady. Money 4@5. Exchange—long $4.79 @$4.79½; short $4.82½@$4.83¼. Governments dull. State Bonds steady.

Evening—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.79. Government generally firm; new 6's reg 101; four and a half per cents 113¾; four per cents 114¾. State Bonds inactive.

Stocks closed dull and irregular.

N. Y. Central	142¾	Chicago & N. W.	125
Erie	42¾	do. Preferred	138
Lake Shore	123¾	Wab., St. L. & Pac.	48
Illinois Centra	127¾	do. Preferred	85¾
N. C. & St. L.	84½	Mem. & Char.	77½
Lou & Nash	96¾	Rock Island	133¾
Pitsb'g F. W. & C.	138	Western Union	87½

BONDS—

4s. Class A to 3	75	do. Class C 4s	80
5s Class A small	80	East Tenn R. R.	18
6s. Class B 5s	92	Ga. R. R.	175

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $ 87,080 973 Currency ..... $ 4,498,862

PARIS, August 27—2:00 p. m.—Rentes 85f 30c.

LONDON, August 27.—2:00 p.m.—Erie 43¾

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 27, 1881.

New York—There is not much change in the condition of the cotton market to-day. Futures opened quiet at lower prices, but during the morning a firm and steady feeling prevailed. For the remainder of the day futures remained quiet, and at the close no material change had taken place. August was an exception to-day, opening 12.91@13c and moved rapidly upwards until late in the afternoon when 13 16@13 19 was obtained. At the close 13.11 was quoted. There is very little excitement in the market. Spots advanced ⅛c to day, making middling 12¾c.

Net receipts to-day amount to 5,970 bales, against 4,634 bales last year; exports none; last year 6,513 bales; stock 281,870 bales; last year 132,358 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

OPENED.		CLOSED.	
August	12 91@13 00	August	13 11@
September	11 82@11 33	September	11 33@11 34
October	10 94@10 95	October	10 96@
November	10 91@10 92	November	10 91@10 92
December	10 97@10 98	December	10 96@
January	11 12@11 13	January	11 11@
February	11 26@11 27	February	11 24@
March	11 39@11 40	March	11 37@11 38

Closed dull; sales 58,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed steady. Spots—Uplands 6⅞; Orleans 6¾d; sales 6,000 bales, of which 4,600 bales were American; receipts 6,300; all American.

The local cotton market admits of no quotable change. Business is quiet: Good middling 11¼c; middling 10⅝@11c; low middling 10¼c; strict good ordinary 10@10¼c; good ordinary 9¾c; ordinary 7¾c.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—noon—Cotton flat and irregular; uplands 6⅞; Orleans 6¾; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,300; all American; future uplands low middling clause August delivery 6⅞, 6 27 32, 6 13-16, 6 27-32, 6 13-16 6 27-32@6⅞; August and September delivery 6⅞, 6 15-16@6 29-32; September and October delivery 6 29-32@7 1-32; October and November delivery 6¾@6 7-32; November and December delivery 6 3 16; December and January delivery 6 3 16; January and February 6 3-16; February and March delivery 6¾; March and April delivery 6 5-16@6 9-32; futures opened steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 27—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 4,650 bales; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 29-32@6⅞; September and October delivery 6¾; October and November delivery 6¾; March and April delivery 6 5-16; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton irregular and nominal; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 13, sales 145; net receipts 33; gross 927; consolidated net receipts 5,979 bales; exports none.

SAVANNAH—Not received.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings ⅛; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 1,177 bales; gross 4,066; sales 250; stock 77,393.

AUGUSTA, August 27—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 9¾ net receipts 272 bales; shipments none; sales 150.

CHARLESTON, August 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11⅜; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 800 bales; gross —; sales 25; stock 2,378.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 27, 1881.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
WHEAT.				
August	1 38	1 38	1 38	1 38
September	1 26	1 30	1 26	1 30
PORK.				
September	17 90	17 90	17 90	17 90
CLEAR RIB SIDES.				
September	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30

Flour and Grain.

CHICAGO, August 27—Flour steady: common to choice western spring $4.25@$6.25; do. Minnesota $4.50@$6.75; patents $7.00@$7.75 fair to choice winter wheats $6.00@$7.00; fancy $7.25 low grades $3.00@$4.25. Wheat active, firm and higher; market irregular and occasionally excited; No. 2 red winter $1.32; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.30 cash and August; $1.28⅝ October. Corn buoyant but unsettled, closing lower; 61⅝ cash, August and all the year. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 38⅝ cash; 38⅝ October.

NEW YORK, August 27—Flour, southern firm and in fair inquiry; common to fair extra $6 10@7 00; good to choice extra $7 10@8 50. Wheat, options opened ½c higher but closed with the advance 1 at ungraded spring $1.27@$1.31. Corn ⅛@⅜c dull and weak; ungraded 63@71½. Oats ½c higher and less active; No. 3 41¾@41⅞. Hops in moderate demand; choice yearlings 12@18.

CINCINNATI, August 27—Flour steady; family $6 75@7 00; fancy $7 25@7 75. Wheat in good demand at full prices; No 2 red winter $1 38 Corn in fair demand; No 2 mixed 66¾. Oats in fair demand but lower; No. 2 43@44¼.

LOUISVILLE, August 27—Flour firm; extra $4 00@5 00; do family $5 00@5 50; A No 1 $5 50@6 00; choice to fancy $

...having made arrangements to occupy the store house of Moore, Marsh & Co. on the 10th of September, we will offer till that date our large stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, etc., at prices never before approximated in this market, in order to ...the expense and damage of moving.
McBRIDE & CO.
...daily above we to top col

...Spear & Sons and John Russell's ...very and Stained ware; Haviland & ...Co's, of Limoges, (from France); Cut-Glass ...Co's Gastonway, Belgium and France; ...tions, new, English and domestic, ...fashion varieties and decorations, ...imported direct from the ...manufacturers. I challenge competi... in prices, style and quality.
HENRY BELTZER.
...ly 1d col 6m top

...STEVENS & CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR
WATCHES.
34 Whitehall Street.
aug28—dlm

A. F. PICKERT.
NEW WATCHES
At the
Silver Palace
No. 5 Whitehall Street,
...NATIONAL BUILDING.
A. F. PICKERT.
...col
...Ball and Decorated Hoop

...TO'S
...of SPECTACLES and EYE ... and examining eyes will find ... Whitehall street. Be not in ... prices for inferior goods. ... every pair I sell, and ... best of lenses in White and ... every pair warranted to ... satisfactorily. Don't forget ... trial before purchasing
A. F. PICKERT,
Wholesale and Retail Jeweler.

...VERWARE
...Evans & Co's.
...Whitehall Street.

...MISS E. A. BOWEN'S
...SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 37 ... street, very near the West End ... Will resume school on Thursday, ... Higher English, Latin and Mathematics taught. French and German instruction by natives. School opens 5th September. Circulars can be ... at Lippmann's Drug Store, or from Miss ... 37 Whitehall Street.
...col

MEETINGS.

...Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.

Notice.

The members of Bean Lodge are requested to meet at their hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, at 1:30 p.m., to attend the funeral of Brother Jas. W. Churchill, from the First Baptist church. A full attendance of order is invited to attend.
H. H. BEDFORD, P. W. C.-T.
aug28—1t

The following complimentary notice of one of our insurance agents we clip from the Louisville Courier-Journal:

...ING, BOYD.
...among the many successful business ...of Atlanta none have more quietly but ...surely won their way up than the well ...known Underwriter Isaac S. ... He commenced writing a ... as solicitor of risks, but ... general agent in the Liverpool, ... and New York Life In... companies. Under the well known ... Agents Joseph M. Johnston & Co. ... in 1875 he formed a copartnership with ... Walker under the firm ... of Walker & Boyd. This firm was ... in January of the ... Mr. Boyd was appointed ... agent of the Columbus Insurance and ... Company, and in July of the same ... was made General Agent of the South... Western Fire Insurance Company of ... York. His office, ... and Peachtree ... is ... ...ient and complete... ...his extensive acquaintance ... the risks of the south, his ... agency selling losses, and uniform ... Mr. Boyd has built up a splendid ... for his companies. By persevering ... and exemplary habits he has ... his high social and commercial position in the community.

Axle Grease.

We have on hand a consignment of the Diamond Brand of Axle Grease, manufactured by the Empire Axle Grease Company of Cincinnati. This grease is warranted to be more durable than any yellow grease in the market, and to penetrate the jointing surfaces and bushes in the ordinary yellow grease. Get our prices and examine it before buying elsewhere.
ADAIR & BROTHERS,
West Alabama street.
...col

...Trust Co.
...cool morning and nights suggests ... term is rapidly ap... cold weather ...ndent

...for all your ... weeks time your shat... will be restored to a natural and healthful condition, all symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion disappear, and the possibility of paralysis, apoplexy, and other disorders that lead to sudden death, will be removed forever. This meritorious remedy is a preparation of Iron and essential vegetable tonics. It is the only preparation of Iron that does not give headache or blacken the teeth. It is called Brown's Iron Bitters. Demand it of your druggist, and take no substitute. It will give the greatest satisfaction, for its effects are lasting, and not temporary, as is the case with alcoholic preparations. Brown's Iron Bitters contain no alcohol.—Enquirer.
aug28—d&w1w

IN MEMORIAM.

SMITH—On Sunday, the 21st of August, 1881, the spirit of little Frank, child of Dr. D. and Mrs. Jennie Smith, departed to join the host of little ones around the throne of God.

For five years he brightened the home of a fond father and mother, and his gentle, loving disposition endeared him to all. 'Tis sad indeed to part with him, but the blessed Savior hath said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

May his sorrowing parents remember that, though he cannot come to them, they may go to him.

And when from them God shall demand
The life which he has given,
May Frank's sweet spirit hover near
And lead them on to heaven.
W. A. T.

OBITUARY.

WATERS—Died, in Fayetteville, Ga., Mary, infant daughter of W. L. and Lula B. Waters, after a painful illness of ten days. The earthly home that made happy for fourteen months has been desolated, but to her parents and friends heaven is more inviting since she lives there.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

CHURCHILL—Died, at the Third Baptist church, on Friday, 26th, of heart disease, Mr. James W. Churchill, in the 67th year of his age. His funeral will take place this evening at 3 o'clock, from First Baptist church. His friends are invited to attend.

In Memoriam of J. W. Partlow.

In a household was a picture,
Held by loving parents dear;
All admired, none could help it,
For the portrait was so rare.
God, the painter, drew the image,
Formed his face of outlines clear;
In the brightness of his brown eyes,
Shone his inmost soul so dear.
In the sunny smiles of greeting,
All could find a welcome there—
Many a sweet kiss has he imprinted
On his mother's face so fair.
Loved, adored by his fond mother,
Protected by her watchful care,
Finding comfort in her caresses,
And the fondling with his hair.
To his father he was devoted,
Whose love for him was just as true;
In each the other found a comfort—
Such trust and love is found in few.
Nineteen summers had they this picture,
Making home a place of love,
Then our Father in heaven, who sent it,
Took it to His home above.
Although the chain on earth is broken,
One link taken from the few
In Paradise, beyond the Jordan,
May the severed chain be forged anew.
R. E. H.
Atlanta, August, 1881.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Department of Public Comfort—Private Entertainment.

Circular No. 1.—The evidences daily accumulating from every section of the country, indicate in the clearest possible manner that the efforts of the management to make the International cotton exposition the grandest enterprise ever inaugurated in the south, are to be crowned with success. The only doubt now expressed by the press or the people of the country, is whether a small city of only forty thousand inhabitants can possibly entertain, satisfactorily, the crowds of visitors likely to come. The executive committee are thoroughly familiar with the citizens of Atlanta, and know that they have never been found wanting or backward in any emergency. Hence, they rely with confidence upon their full appreciation of the situation, and their hearty co-operation to not only secure ample accommodations for all visitors, but to make the matter of private entertainment one of the attractive features of a visit to our beautiful city and the exposition. To this end the executive committee have established a bureau of "private entertainment," and placed the management of all the details in the charge of Mr. J. C. Kimball as superintendent.

It is the purpose of the committee that this department shall be so thoroughly and systematically organized that it may be operated with great satisfaction to both guests and hosts; and each householder who registers and undertakes to entertain visitors, becomes a part of this great system.

The executive committee realize that this is to be an important factor toward the success or failure of the great enterprise they have undertaken, and while it is not their purpose to attempts to dictate to persons who may entertain the prices they shall charge, at the same time they would urge upon every citizen the importance of giving full value for the amount received, and thus sustain their own good name and that of the city. This is mentioned because it has been the experience of expositions everywhere that, no matter how attractive the exposition itself, if the visitors were not well entertained at a moderate cost, the whole was practically a failure.

An office will be established near the passenger depot, where polite and efficient assistants may be found at all hours, and a sufficient number of porters will be employed to conduct guests to their rooms in every part of the city, by whom cards will be presented to the householders, giving names of parties, rooms they will occupy and length of stay. These cards will be evidence on which, when presented to the office, the householders will be paid.

For this service and guaranty of payment a small fee will be charged to cover the expenses thus incurred.

The whole system will be so arranged as to protect all parties.

This preliminary circular is issued to call attention to the general plan. Additional details will be given in future circulars, or may be obtained at any time by calling at Mr. Kimball's present office, No. 11 East Alabama street, a few doors from White hall street, where persons desirous of entertaining may register.
J. I. KIMBALL,
843 aug 28 1t Director-General.

Pole, the photographer, wants one thousand babies. 806 1t 2dcol

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Promotes the Growth of the Hair

And renders it dark and glossy. It holds, in a liquit form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOANUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properti which so exactly suit the various condition of the human hair.

—The late George Borrow, the well known writer on gypsy life, was an accomplished pugilist. Lamenting, when he was verging toward sixty, that he was childless, he said, very mournfully, "I shall soon not be able to knock a man down, and I have no son to do it for me."

The Key to Health.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney-Wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the inaction of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood and cleanses the system of foul humors and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels to perform their regular functions. See displayed advertisement.

—A Troy botanist has christened a double tube rose of his propagation "Mary Anderson," and we suggest that when he doubles up a tobacco blossom he names it "Ham Griffin."

Forty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels and wind-colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.
mar28—d&w1y eat sun wed & wkly

—It is rumored that the wives of Marvin, the polygamist, are about to hold a convention, at which their husbands will be present. After listening to the debate, he will be turned over to the coroner for such further proceedings as his case may require.

—The best preventive of consumptive diseases of the lungs, bowels or kidneys is Brown's Iron Bitters. It checks all decay.
aug28—d&w1w

—A young lady who is doing the Alps reports progress to her guardian: "I tried to climb the Matterhorn; didn't reach the top. It is absurdly high—everything is high in this country. Please send me some money."

—Mr. James A. Weatherford, of Soring field, Ohio, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of the worst case of dyspepsia man ever had. The muscles of my stomach, liver and bowels now seem so strong I believe I could almost digest petrified cheese! I recommend it to all who suffer as did I."
aug18—d&w1w

—There are more candidates for the ministry in the Methodist church than in any other. In England the candidates increase when trade or business is crippled by hard times. The Methodist thinks "the real cause lies in the greater facility with which Methodism puts ministers into the field."

Be of Good Cheer.

There is one remedy which has proved itself to be a priceless boon and a true friend to suffering humanity. It has saved sands of nervous, debilitated mortals to life and joy

...for all your ... weeks time your shat... will be restored to a natural and healthful condition, all symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion disappear, and the possibility of paralysis, apoplexy, and other disorders that lead to sudden death, will be removed forever. This meritorious remedy is a preparation of Iron and essential vegetable tonics. It is the only preparation of Iron that does not give headache or blacken the teeth. It is called Brown's Iron Bitters. Demand it of your druggist, and take no substitute. It will give the greatest satisfaction, for its effects are lasting, and not temporary, as is the case with alcoholic preparations. Brown's Iron Bitters contain no alcohol.—Enquirer.
aug28—d&w1w

...Last True,
...selling an immense ... we understand his ... month will average ... Savannah, Augusta, ... the smaller cities ... Atlanta's are buy... He carries a point ... prices are marvel... ...ing to furnish for ... would to-day and get ... of being being

Ornamental Department.

The many nice goods which we have received during the large and enthusiastic opening of John Ryan we would ...mention of the handsome line ... window he has just received. ...ded by the largest collection ... ever seen, and will ...tively at ... ...ckly can find among this splen... assortment any thing desired, from the ...tter trimming for the "every day" ...dress to the richest passamenterie and other ...ornaments for the most gorgeous ...

And while these goods are of the best materials and latest styles, the prices placed upon them are those "low figures" which have long characterized the well established house of John Ryan.

A large lot of Flannels of every description has also just arrived, and the southern market can afford no larger and varied assortment at such exceedingly low prices as those established in the extensive departments.

Let us give Mr. Ryan a call this week, and they will see some wonderful bargains in all classes of goods, as his sidewalks are now loaded with boxes of new ... goods coming from the northern and ...

...ous system will be restored to a natural and healthful condition, all symptoms of dyspepsia and indigestion disappear, and the possibility of paralysis, apoplexy, and other disorders that lead to sudden death, will be removed forever. This meritorious remedy is a preparation of Iron and essential vegetable tonics. It is the only preparation of Iron that does not give headache or blacken the teeth. It is called Brown's Iron Bitters. Demand it of your druggist, and take no substitute. It will give the greatest satisfaction, for its effects are lasting, and not temporary, as is the case with alcoholic preparations. Brown's Iron Bitters contain no alcohol.—Enquirer.
aug28—d&w1w

...—Dr A G Thomas, pastor of the Church of Christ, has returned to his post of duty after an absence of some weeks. This will be good news to the doctor's congregation. He will fill his pulpit to-morrow morning and evening.

—Cunning Circus: The Clarion had the pleasure on Tuesday of shaking hands with THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in the person of Colonel T. M. Acree, traveling agent of that most excellent paper. He has grown with its growth until he can take in all the world in his love for his pet child—the readers of the Independent journal he represents. May his shadow never grow less and his success continue. He deserves something more substantial than compliments, and as age is creeping on him we propose to the newspaper press to buy him a gold headed cane to descend from him to the next agent of THE CONSTITUTION as true, and active and faithful to his trust as he has been. We start the subscription with one dollar.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

George H Kernaghan, Augusta; J B Richardson, Lumpkin; T A Twigg, Augusta; Mrs Catharine Hughes, Macon; E J Flemister, J J Little, Griffin, J L McComb, Milledgeville; General D M DuBose, Georgia; Ranse Cohen, Augusta; J P Hutchinson, S Sellers, Robert McBride, Palmetto; D R Thomas, Savannah; Whit Ouller, Macon; Miss Mary Cleveland, Indian Springs; C P Willingham, Dalton; L W Smith, Georgia; R L Brown, city; S H Elliott, Georgia; H T Mathews, Augusta; D A Garrett, Milledgeville

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—New lot of hand-made shoes at "short crop" prices. Also a large lot of Dollar Shirts. McCalla Bros. 782 aug28—d1t

—Shuttles Bros. have just received 300 dozen of gold celluloid and steel spectacles. Meronants are invited to call and examine. 837 aug28 1t.

—Parties having ethereal property for sale in Georgia should call on I. Y. Sawtell & Son, 50 Marietta street. 793 aug28 1t

—Nobby silk, gingham and alpaca umbrellas, just in. Prices low. McCalla Bros., 3 Whitehall. 782 aug28—d1t

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The Sunday-school Convention.

The Georgia State Sunday-school association closed its annual session on Thursday evening, 25th inst., at 10:30 at Griffin, Ga., to meet again in the city of Savannah, Ga., some time in the latter part of April, 1882

The following officers were elected:

Hon Milton A Candler, president; J C Courtney, secretary, who are also ex-officio members of the executive committee.

Vice-presidents: 1st district, R B Reppard; 2nd district, R T Hanks; 3rd district, S R Weston; 4th district, Y S Thompson; 5th district, S Root; 6th district, C C Smith; 7th district, W W Powell; 8th district, W T Chesney; 9th district, John B Estes.

Secretaries: C H Carson, R A Handay, T W Dimmock, G A Rampseck, H M Stevens, John W Akin, L Pierce, O T Jennings

Executive Committee—Rev A G Thomas, D D, Dr. W P Bond, J C Kimball, Thomas Moore, R B Reppard, Rev J C Berrien, John M Green, J M Attaway, J J Toon.

Musical Director—Professor R M McIntosh.

The convention unanimously adopted, with rising vote, the following resolution of thanks:

To the newspapers of Georgia for their many courtesies in publishing no less of the Georgia State Sunday-school association and the general interest manifested by them in its success.

To the pastors and members of the Methodist and Baptist churches for the use of their respective and handsome edifices for the meetings of the convention.

To W B Hanleiter and his associate members of the reception committee for their courteous attention.

To Judge R T Daniel for his eloquent address of welcome, and to the good people of the city of Griffin for their bountiful hospitality.

The entire session was one of more than ordinary interest, but Thursday evening was a season of spiritual pleasure of an exalted character. The speeches from ten or twelve representative men from all sections of the state were most gratifying indeed, with promises to make the meeting of 1882, at Savannah, the largest and most profitable of any that have ever been held.

Steps are already being taken to have some of the most gifted and eloquent Sunday-school workers of the United States and Canada present at that meeting.

In passing the Great Southern Tea Company, 84 Whitehall street, our attention was directed to the great renovation at this establishment, and seeing Mr. Wolfe, asked what all this meant. Was informed that his trade has so much increased of late by his close attention and low prices that he was obliged to remove his grinding and roasting machinery to the rear of his house, and thus gain a vast amount of room, as he is going north in a few days, by the way of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston and New York, and will lay in a very heavy stock of fine French, German and American groceries and numerous delicacies and will be well prepared to meet all demands made on him, irrespective to the emergency, and at prices that will astonish the public, as he is prepared with the cash to avail himself of the market. Asking Mr. Wolfe what he thought about the supposed rise in prices during the exposition, to this he assured our reporter that he is determined to retain his reputation as the leader of low prices in the grocery line, and that he will have the heaviest stock of Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods and Family Groceries ever brought to this market, and will be ready to sell them at market value, and to show his determination, will take orders now for future deliveries at present prices. Mr. Wolfe will also add to his select stock of groceries a fine line of Family Wines, Liquors, etc. Being rather inquisitive why he did not go north sooner for supplies, was at once assured that new Canned Goods, Jellies, Preserves, Raisins and Foreign Dried Fruits do not reach the market till early in September, and his main object is to retain his reputation in offering nothing but first class goods at rock bottom prices. Such enterprising men as Mr. Wolfe we need in our midst. aug28-1t

The Atlanta Exposition and the Dry Goods Trade.

A visit to the store of our "irrepressible friend" John Keely reveals the fact that he is amongst the number of experienced and ingenious business men who perceive in the signs of the times the certainty of a great influx of strangers to Atlanta during the exposition.

We find the "gallant captain" is away in New York "operating" on a gigantic scale to cater for the requirements of the situation.

We are shown invoices of bed spreads, blankets, sheetings, towels, etc, which plainly see that "immense crowds are to be and must be lodged." Invoices of cloaks, jackets, dresses, millinery, hosiery, gloves, laces, underclothing, corsets, etc, which plainly indicates that ladies will be present by the thousands, and invoices of gents' shirts and underwear in such quantities and at such prices as if he expected that the packing of gentlemen's portmanteaus was a thing likely to be partially overlooked when a family trip is on the "Tapis."

Our friend John Keely is now so long and favorably known as a merchant who thoroughly understands his business and one who seizes every opportunity of presenting to his patrons every advantage which capital and experience render possible that we have no hesitation in anticipating for him the fullest success which his energy and pluck deserve.

I will present a ten dollar gold piece and one dozen fine cabinet photographs to the finest looking baby that has its picture taken in my gallery for the next sixty days. The decision to be left to competent judges.
IVIE, THE PHOTOGRAPHER.
806-1t-2dcol.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. A. Harper, of Rome, has become a citizen of Atlanta

—Mr. Perry Chisholm returned yesterday from Long Branch.

—J. H. James returned yesterday after a month's absence.

—Miss L. Farris, of LaFayette, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—Miss H. Hampton, of Cumming, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

—Mrs. F. Kicklighter, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Griffin.

—Miss M. Cady, of this city, has returned home from a visit to Toccoa.

—Mrs. J. B. Stamps, of Thomaston, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

—Mrs. J. Schelborg has returned to the city from a visit to Griffin.

—Mr. Mangum and family, of Atlanta, are visiting friends in Cumming.

—Miss Susie Smith, the belle of Valdosta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. H. D. Smith, 179 Ivy street.

—Mr. J. H. Norwood leaves to day for an extended tour through the north and west.

—Miss Barbara Kennedy and Miss Addie Lowry have returned from Greenville, S. C.

—Thos. Shuttles returned from the north Thursday by the Ocean steam ship line and Savannah.

—Misses Nannie and Emma Camp, daughters of Dr. Edward J. Camp, have returned from a visit to Barrow county.

—Mrs. H. D. Smith, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, of Valdosta, ... three weeks' visit ...

—Mr A ... young ... ...y of Au... ...annah, reach... ...the Whitehall clothier, ...ut from New York, where he ...the past two weeks superintending ...manufacturing of goods for this market

—Dr A G Thomas, pastor of the Church of Christ, has returned to his post of duty after an absence of some weeks. This will be good news to the doctor's congregation. He will fill his pulpit to-morrow morning and evening.

—Cunning Circus: The Clarion had the pleasure on Tuesday of shaking hands with THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION in the person of Colonel T. M. Acree, traveling agent of that most excellent paper. He has grown with its growth until he can take in all the world in his love for his pet child—the readers of the Independent journal he represents. May his shadow never grow less and his success continue. He deserves something more substantial than compliments, and as age is creeping on him we propose to the newspaper press to buy him a gold headed cane to descend from him to the next agent of THE CONSTITUTION as true, and active and faithful to his trust as he has been. We start the subscription with one dollar.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.

George H Kernaghan, Augusta; J B Richardson, Lumpkin; T A Twigg, Augusta; Mrs Catharine Hughes, Macon; E J Flemister, J J Little, Griffin, J L McComb, Milledgeville; General D M DuBose, Georgia; Ranse Cohen, Augusta; J P Hutchinson, S Sellers, Robert McBride, Palmetto; D R Thomas, Savannah; Whit Ouller, Macon; Miss Mary Cleveland, Indian Springs; C P Willingham, Dalton; L W Smith, Georgia; R L Brown, city; S H Elliott, Georgia; H T Mathews, Augusta; D A Garrett, Milledgeville

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—New lot of hand-made shoes at "short crop" prices. Also a large lot of Dollar Shirts. McCalla Bros. 782 aug28—d1t

—Shuttles Bros. have just received 300 dozen of gold celluloid and steel spectacles. Meronants are invited to call and examine. 837 aug28 1t.

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Means's High School

Begins its fourth scholastic year on the first Monday in September, 1881, and ends the 20th of June, 1882. We promise our patrons to work earnestly and use every means possible to give our pupils the advantage of all improved modes of discipline. In order to improve the carriage and direct the aimless energies of our students, when not at study, we have made arrangements to exercise them in military tactics. Address for catalogues,
T. Æ. MEANS, A. M.,
A. D. SMITH, B. E.,
CHAS. F. GAILLMARD,
Bachelier es-Lettres,
76 North Forsyth street.
aug18—dlm top col

Ask to see the new styles that John Ryan is showing in Ladies' fine hand-sewed Boots.

Exposition Guide Book.

Send twelve cents in postage stamps and get a guide book to the cotton exposition and the city of Atlanta, Ga.
Address G. H. Eddleman, 32 Broad street.
804 aug28—1t

New Laces

At M. Rich & Bro's, Whitehall street, in Black, Spanish, Cream, etc., all the newest and most stylish designs. Come early and make your selection.
863 aug28—1t

New Fall styles in Gents' fine French Cassimeres and Suitings at John Ryan's.

Wait for the Wagon.

We have received a letter from our Mr Wolfe that he has shipped the best Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, Lard and Sausage in the Cincinnati market. Look out for choice at 84 Whitehall st.
827 aug28

German Music Teacher.

Will give lessons on piano and violin, and especially in vocal music. All grades of music taught, from the beginning to the perfection of the art. Can teach at residence if desired. Address Charles Baur, this office. 818 aug28—1t 2d or 3d col

Just Received.

Fresh Oysters, Rice Birds, Crabs and Shrimp. First of the season.
E F. DONAHOO & Co.,
798 aug28—1t No. 5 Alabama st

Important Notice.

M. Rich & Bro. expect this week their new Designer and Dressmaker—the noted artiste, Madame Marie Gillet—and are now having their dressmaking department tastefully arranged for the reception of those ladies who may favor them with their orders.
863 aug28—1t

LAST CALL!
Look Out!

The city tax books will be closed on September 20th, 1881. Everybody can be waited on if those who can come up and pay early will do so; but all cannot pay the last week. Pay up and save costs. If you can't come, send by some one else.
J. A. ANDERSON,
City Tax Receiver and Collector.
792 aug28—d sun & tues til sep 20

The house of M Rich & Bro. is acknowledged to be the leading house of Atlanta, in their specialty, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Novelties, etc. They have bought a large stock in this line, for the coming season daily arrivals this week. Come and see them.
863 aug28—1t

For Sale.

Six room house and basement with lot, next to Dr. H. V. M. Miller's, Walton street. Large and beautiful lot, portion runs through to Grubb street; fine water. Will give long time to the right purchaser
J. M. LEE,
Office cor. Alabama and Pryor.
841 aug28—1t

See card of Prof. Charles Baur, German Music teacher.

NOTICE TO
Railroad Contractors.

We have a contract for building sixty-five miles of the Atlanta extension of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, a part of which we offer to sub-let to responsible parties. The work is desirable, country healthy and close to railroad communication. CONDON & CO., Contractors.
No. 41 Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
aug1—d1m 4thp

ATTENTION.

W. H. Brotherton

Solicits the attendance of purchasers during the next

TWO WEEKS

—AT—

—OF—

Laces! Laces!

A large stock of fine Laces, that will be sold at a reduction of 15 percent on old price.

SUMMER

Dress Goods.

Summer

Hosiery.

Summer

Underwear.

Gents' Clothing.

BOYS'

CLOTHING.

Children's

Clothing.

Gents'

Furnishing Goods.

PARASOLS

—AND—

Umbrellas.

Now is the time to secure

BARGAINS

—AT—

W. H. Brotherton's

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Largest Stock, Most Beautiful Designs,

WILTONS, MOQUETTS, BRU... AND INGRAIN CARPETS, EVER SHOWN IN THE STATE, JUST RECEIVED.

Table Linens, 10-4 Sheeting, Pillow Case Cotton, Towels, Napkins, 4-4 Sheetings, all grades, just received and offered low.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Now Arriving our Fall Styles Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, at

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.

AGENTS BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS.

FALL FASHIONS!

Ladies' Fall

Walking Jackets

—

TELEGRAM

FROM

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

ST. DENIS HOTEL, NEW YORK.
Tuesday, August 23, 1881.

First in the field again! Place on sale at "cost prices" magnificent lot of "Ladies' Fall Walking Jackets," shipped to-day. Bought them for "cash" at importer's forced sale. Discount secured for cash off invoiced prices sufficient to meet my views as to profit, as I wish to open Fall trade in this department with a Boom.

This superb line of Jackets has been received and will be placed on sale Monday, (to-morrow) August 29th.

1,230 Ladies' Light Weight Walking Jackets at $2 50, worth $4 00.
938 Ditto, at $2 75, worth $4 50.
742 Ditto, exquisite goods, at $3 50, worth $5 50
832 Ditto, extra fine quality. $3,75, worth $7 00
839 Ditto, finest grades, great variety of styles and material, equally cheap.

REMEMBER!

These are New, Fresh, Beautiful Goods, imported for this Fall Trade.

Come early to purchase. Large as is the stock, when Bargains are advertised, they do not remain long on hand at

JOHN KEELY'S.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

JOHN KEELY'S

WONDERFUL

SHIRT BOOM!

Sales increasing every day.
New Goods arriving every day.
New customers from afar off every day.
Customers who have purchased before coming back for more every day.

No Wonder!

Shirts (Linen Bosom) for 50c worth 75c.
Shirts (Reinforced) for 75c, sold everywhere for $1.00.
Shirts (Beautiful, Superfine) $1.00 worth $1.50
Boys' and Youth's Shirts in unlimited variety.

Southern Conservatory of Music.

The regular Fall Term will commence Monday, September 5th ... dress ...

...hn Ryan's new stock of ...ets have just arrived. ...are the prettiest designs ...ever seen in the south, and ... has ... boom with such ...low prices as to demoralize any competition.

David H. Dougherty.

The bargains offered by Dougherty are immense as you will see by inquiring for them.
839 aug28 1t

Excursion Tickets on Sundays to Marietta only fifty cents. aug28—d2t

TARIFFS.

Rules, Regulations and Classifications Adopted by the Railroad Commission of Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTION job office has just published the foregoing work for the railroad commission, and is prepared to print copies for the various railroads in very convenient form. Certified by the commission to be correct to date, July 15, 1881, with the substance of all circulars to No. 16 inclusively.
july30—d1f

Sunday Excursion Tickets to Marietta only fifty cents. aug27—d2t

John Ryan is selling Carpets and Mattresses on the installment plan at very low prices.

At Dougherty's.

You will find the best selected and cheapest lot of shoes and boots you have ever seen. Warranted solid and good. Will outwear shoes bought anywhere else. Try a pair and see for yourself.
839 aug28 1t

John Ryan is offering the largest line of Flannels and Blankets that he has ever shown, and proposes to put the prices for the next 10 days so low that they will stand as a monument in the history of low prices.

For Sale,

Gate City Gin, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, all kind of Castings, Presses, etc.
878 S. H. VENABLE & Co.

After Eighteen Years.

MACON, Ga., March, 1881.

Dear Sir—I have seen Sanodine used on an ulcer of eighteen years standing, accompanied with erysipelas, and the result has been most gratifying, effecting an almost complete cure, with a few applications. I cheerfully commend it to all afflicted with erysipelas, ulcers or skin diseases, as the most effective remedy I have ever known.
BRIDGES SMITH.
aug27—d1w

Good for any Kind of Sore.

MACON, Ga., February, 1881.

Dear Sir—A few applications of Sanodine cured my horse of scratches. Proud flesh had formed and the smell was offensive. I think it a good thing for any kind of sore. Yours truly,
F. T. ABEL
Price 50 cents. All druggists sell it.
aug28—d1w

Lost,

One small Gold Bracelet at the Kimball House, Tuesday, 23d instant. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving at Lovejoy & Pitchford's, No. 13 Peachtree street.
aug27—d2t

Sunday Excursion Tickets to Marietta only fifty cents. Trains leave 5:10 a. m.; 2:50 p. m.; return at 8 p. m. aug27—d2t

Bargains in Gents' Laundried Shirts at John Ryan's

Summer Clothing Below Cost

TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK, AT

HIRSCH BROS.,

Popular Clothiers and Tailors,

42 and 44 Whitehall Street,

ATLANTA.

29 sep13—dly un gham boy a co

41

Not Only a Great Reduction IN PRICES, BUT

Summer Clothing at Actual Cost.

Atlanta Cash Clothing Store,

41 Whitehall St.

JAMES A. ANDERSON, Proprietor,
645 may15—dly sun tues thur 4thp
JNO. H. JONES, Superintendent.

THE BAZAR,

L. WURZBURG & CO.,

WILL

REMOVE

ON

September 1st

TO THE

Capacious Store

UNDER

Young Men's Library,

39 Decatur St.,

WHERE THEY WILL CONTINUE THEIR RETAIL WITH THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

DURING THIS WEEK WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
aug28 1t4 hp

Just received, at "The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia," 100 Marble Tables, 200 Parlor and Chamber Suits, 50 Lounges, besides $50,000 worth all grades Furniture, specially adapted to the wants of the Exposition. Buy now before the advance.
883—aug28 P. H. SNOOK.

David H. Dougherty

Is offering some splendid bargains, to make room for Winter goods.
—aug28 1t

Wanted—Everybody to know I dress lumber cheaper than anybody—do all kind of wood and iron work—make the celebrated Gate City Gin. Will guarantee satisfaction. S. H. VENABLE & Co.
878—aug28 1t

Wanted to buy, Scrap Iron; will pay market price. S. H. VENABLE & Co.
877—aug28 1t

New Dress Goods

At M. Rich & Bro's Fashion Warehouse, in all the latest styles and designs. Call and see them.
863 aug28—1t

David H. Dougherty

Buys nice, pretty, new goods from the manufacturers at prices as low as "Bankrupt Stock" is bought by others, and sells much cheaper.
839—aug28 1t

David H. Dougherty

Buys nothing but the best goods, at rock-bottom prices for cash, and sells them cheaper than any other house in Georgia.
839—aug28 1t

The Best "Picnic" Hams.

THOMSON'S celebrated sugar cured "PIG HAMS" are sold by our best retail dealers and in great demand. E. J.